The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 27. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1873. NUMBER 44.

CHICAGO EXPOSITION.

EXPOSITION

ANNIVERSARY PROGRAMME!

GRAND

Musical Entertainment

AND

PROMENADE CONCERT

On the Afternoon and Evening of

OCT. 9.

No extra charge for admission. Fifty first-class Musicians, conducted by Prof. FLODOARD HOFFMAN, will perform the finest selections yet published.

The Executive Committee have the pleasure to announce that the Great Inter-State Industrial Exposition of Chicago is now in the most complete order, and is unsurpassed in this Continent for variety, magnitude, and excellence in all departments.

It has been determined to observe the Second Anniversary of the destruction of the city by celebrating its reconstruction in the presence of, and surrounded by, the immense collection of the works of industry and art now for the first time brought together at this Exposition.

Let all our citizens, and all the citizens of the Northwest, join in the celebration, and rejoice with us in the glorious achievements of enterprise, energy, labor, and capital within the past two years.

COME ONE, COME ALL!

By order of the Executive Committee.

JOHN P. REYNOLDS, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

GENTS' CLOTHING.

FINE CLOTHING

Our stock is now complete, and we would ask buyers to call and examine our goods and get prices. Our stock is the largest and most complete ever exposed for sale in this city, and embraces all the Latest Novelties for MEN'S and BOYS' WEAR.

We also have a very large line of MEN'S and BOYS' UNDERWEAR.

In our CUSTOM DEPARTMENT we have a great variety of the latest IMPORTATIONS of FINE WORSTEDS and WOOLENS, which we will guarantee to make in a style not to be surpassed by any house in the city, employing none but first-class cutters and workmen.

WILDE, BLUETT & CO.,

NORTHWEST CORNER

State and Madison-sts.

REAL ESTATE.

45 NORTH SIDE BUSINESS AND RESIDENCE LOTS

Fronting on Clybourn, Hawthorn, and Racine-avs., Sophia, Lewis, and Herndon-sts.,

ABOUT EIGHT BLOCKS WEST OF LINCOLN PARK.

AT AUCTION,

BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

ON SATURDAY, OCT. 4, 1873, AT 12½ O'CLOCK P. M.,

ON THE GROUND.

These lots are desirably located in the fine nursery grove, only two miles from the business centre, and close to the Chicago and Clybourn-av. horse-cars. The ground is high and dry, soil rich, good sidewalks, water, etc. Lots 25 feet front by 125 and 132 feet deep to wide alleys.

TITLE perfect. An abstract will be furnished to each purchaser.

TERMS: Only $20 cash on day of sale, $150 in 30 days, balance very easy. A great portion of it can remain on long time, at only 6 per cent interest.

Here is a splendid opportunity to secure a safe investment at your own price. Sale positive, without regard to weather.

☞ Information will be given by the proprietor, at 183 Michigan-st., between 10 and 12 o'clock, or by

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

Real Estate Auctioneers, 144 and 146 Dearborn-st.

BANK STATEMENT.

QUARTERLY REPORT

OF THE CONDITION OF THE

COMMERCIAL LOAN CO,

On the Morning of Oct. 1, 1873.

RESOURCES.		
Loans secured by Real Estate		$213,711.24
Loans secured by Approved Collaterals		232,113.00
Banking House and Lot		25,000.00
Furniture, Safes, Fixtures and Fixtures		1,885.00
Expenses		1,363.31
Taxes Paid		
Currency on hand	$66,133.74	
Sight Exchange	12,250.00	
Cook County Bonds		
U. S. and other Stocks and Bonds	5,370.50	
Revenue Stamps	283.50	149,894.17
		$651,498.73
LIABILITIES.		
Capital Stock		$100,000.00
Surplus		10,000.00
Undivided Earnings		1,374.37
Deposits		534,374.37
		$651,498.73

TOLMAN WHEELER, President.
FRED. MEYER, Cashier.
W. H. HOOD, Secretary.

QUARTERLY REPORT

OF THE CONDITION OF THE

UNION TRUST CO.

SAVINGS BANK,

Northeast corner Clark and Madison-sts., Chicago, at the close of business Sept. 30, 1873.

RESOURCES.		
Loans and Discounts		
"Real Estate" First Mortgage on Improved Property	$140,399.47	
"Personal" approved collaterals	46,967.86	
Time" approved Interest	197,845.92	$384,013.25
Cash on hand and Due from Banks	$73,011.80	
Chicago	30,000.00	
United States Bonds	30,000.00	
Cook County Bonds	30,000.00	
Banking House	5,000.00	
Fixtures	1,124.03	
Current Expenses	1,124.03	
	$686,546.06	
LIABILITIES.		
Capital Stock paid in	$125,000.00	
Surplus Fund	30,000.00	
Undivided Earnings	11,450.73	
Interest	1,234.00	
Exchange	502,460.33	
Due depositors	$686,546.06	

E. W. RAWSON, President.
E. F. PULSIFER, Vice Pres't.
W. B. HOSWELL, Cashier.

HATS.

BREWSTER'S HATS,

NORTHWEST CORNER

Clark and Madison-sts.

AMIDON HATS.

J. S. BARNES & CO.,

70 MADISON-ST.

WANTED.

WANTED—AGENTS—FROM $75 to $200 per month, everywhere, to sell one of the most useful articles ever invented and needed in every family. Send for Circular. Address,

BECOMB & CO.,

137 State-st., CHICAGO, ILL.

SPOOL SILK.

EUREKA SPOOL SILK.

Every Spool WARRANTED to give satisfaction or money refunded. Our FALL SHADES in both A and B are now ready, the latter from 20 to 30 per cent stronger than any other Colored Spool Silk. Especially adapted to heavy sewing.

KEAVEY, FOSTER & SOWMAN, Manfrs.,
Chicago Office, 10 Madison-st.

THE TURF.

20,000 PEOPLE!

WILL WITNESS THE

$5,000 Race!

(IF IT DON'T RAIN).

GOLDSMITH MAID!

Gloster, and Bashaw, Jr.

ALSO,

RUNNING RACE!

GRAND CONCERT.

PROGRAMME.

1. Galop—Munsen, Eikor. 2. Selections from Robert, Meyerbeer. 3. Somarus—Polka Masurka, Strauss. 4. Overture—Humor of Berlin, Conradi. 5. Waltz—Wine Women, and Song, Strauss. 6. Song—from Bohemian Girl, Balfe. 7. Quadrille—Almacks, Strauss. 8. March—In Love I Think of Thee, Granet.

Horses called at 3 o'clock instead of 2, that Business Men, Bankers, &c., can ALL attend and have a rest.

Railroad Trains by M. S. & R. I., and P. & Ft. Wayne, as usual.

Street Cars every 5 minutes.

WEDDING SILVER.

TIFFANY & CO.,

Union-Square, New York,

Are now receiving from their Factory the New Designs for this Season.

Wedding Silver.

PRESENTS FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN AND CHILDREN.

DINNER, DESSERT, AND TEA SERVICES.

FANCY ARTICLES FOR USE AND ORNAMENT.

For the convenience of persons out of New York, careful selections from their stock will be sent on approval.

A description and range of price should be sent with the application.

Reference will be necessary for persons unknown to the house.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of ALLEN, CORYELL & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent (Charles Coryell having sold his interest in the business to Abijah Keith). All accounts due the late firm will be received by the undersigned, who will also pay all liabilities.

WILLIAM T. ALLEN,
CHARLES CORYELL,
FREEMAN S. ROUNDS.

Chicago, Oct. 1, 1873.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of

ALLEN, KEITH & CO.,

And will continue the Wholesale Grocery business at the old stand, 84 and 86 Randolph-st., cor. Wabash-av.

WILLIAM T. ALLEN,
ABIJAH KEITH,
FREEMAN S. ROUNDS.

Chicago, Oct. 1, 1873.

In retiring from the late firm of ALLEN, CORYELL & CO., I take pleasure in recommending my many friends throughout the West to the new firm of ALLEN, KEITH & CO., who will fill their orders to their satisfaction.

CHARLES CORYELL.

Oct. 1, 1873.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Miltimore and Alexander is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All business of the late firm will be settled by U. D. Alexander.

J. H. MILTIMORE.
U. D. ALEXANDER.

Chicago, Oct. 1, 1873.

I have sold my interest in the firm of Miltimore & Alexander to my late partner, U. D. Alexander, who will conduct the business at 234 State-st., and, thanking the public and my friends for their patronage of the late firm, I ask a continuance of their favors for the new.

J. H. MILTIMORE.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between John Moss and Thos. Moss is this day dissolved by mutual consent. John Moss is alone authorized to collect the debts of the said firm, and assumes the liabilities of the late firm and continues the business at the old stand.

JOHN MOSS.
THOS. MOSS.

October 2, 1873.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between M. George and H. Mengel is dissolved by mutual consent. H. Mengel will continue the business at the old stand, 13 East Adams-st., where he will settle all claims.

PAPER HANGINGS.

PAPER HANGINGS

At Factory Prices.

J. J. M'GRATH,

174 & 176 State-st.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

TO COUNTRY SHIPPERS

We are prepared, as heretofore, to pay sight drafts against shipments with Bill of Lading attached, property to be sold in this market on arrival, shipper leaving proper margin. Refer to Fifth National Bank of Chicago.

GILBERT & BREGA,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

163 Washington-st., Chicago.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Don't Shoot Yourself!

If you can't raise $15 for a new pair of boots, borrow a few dollars, take your old boots to BILLINGS, the Patentist, who will make them good as new with his invisible patches. First-class cobblers wanted at 142 State-st.

STOVES.

The American Base Burner, the "King of Stoves," for sale at

119 State-st., corner of Congress.

POLITICAL.

PEOPLE'S

MASS MEETING

In view of our approaching municipal election and the important issues for the welfare of our city involved therein, we call on all those who look calmly and without prejudice upon the political situation, to unite with us, in order to secure a good and economical government for the next municipal term. We call upon those who are in favor of an honest and economical City and County Administration, who are opposed to intemperance, and endeavor to advance public morals by moral suasion, and not by prohibitory laws; who are in favor of a quiet Sunday by protecting religious services without a resort to a stringent general law; who are opposed to the granting of licenses to people of bad repute: who are in favor of reforming our police, so that the force may be the protectors of life and property, and not the tools of intolerance and bigoted fanaticism, who are in favor of LAW AND ORDER, but are opposed to every faction and every Candidate who misapply the term for the purposes of intolerance and tyranny. We invite all Citizens of all nationalities, to whatever political party they may have formerly belonged, who adopt the above views, to meet in Mass-Meeting at

KINGSBURY HALL,

Opposite the Sherman House, on Clark-st.,

TO-DAY,

at 8 o'clock p. m., for consultation and joint action in regard to the approaching election.

THE COMMITTEE.

MUSICAL.

REED'S

Temple of Music,

Cor. VanBuren and Dearborn-sts.,

CHICAGO,

EXHIBIT AT THE EXPOSITION.

One Chickering Piano	$3,500
One Chickering Piano,	2,500
One Chickering Piano,	550
One Chickering Piano,	50
One Chickering Piano,	575
Making a total of	$9,075

THE TWO FIRST ARE THE

Most Elaborate-Cased Pianos

EVER MADE.

DO NOT FAIL TO SEE THEM.

GENERAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

TO ALL

DEALERS

IN

LIVE STOCK!

THE ST. LOUIS

National Stock Yard,

Located at East St. Louis, are now prepared to receive all kinds of Live Stock and cars for it promptly, transferring by the Missouri Pacific, Atlantic & Pacific, and the Illinois, Kansas City & Northern Railways, as preferred. If billed through direct to these yards, all the Missouri lines are now prepared to receive stock for same. Grand Exercises of North. No formal opening of the yards will take place until the 25 day of October next.

The hotel is now ready to receive guests, with first-class accommodations.

We ask a liberal share of patronage.

A. M. ALLERTON, Pres't.
R. M. MOORE,
Assistant Treasurer and Secretary.

NOTICE.

Holders of receipts for Oats in the Chicago & St. Louis Elevator, dated prior to March 7, 1873, will please present same for cancelation at Room 9 Merchants' Building.

R. M. & O. S. HOUGH & CO.

Chicago, Oct. 3, 1873.

Union National Bank.

CHICAGO, Sept. 29, 1873.

IN LIQUIDATION.—Notice is hereby given that the Union National Bank of Chicago has, by an affirmative vote of its shareholders, owning more than two-thirds of its stock, been placed in liquidation, under the provisions of Section 6 of the National Currency Act. The holders of its notes, and other creditors, are notified to present for payment the notes and other claims against the Association.

O. A. IVES, Cashier.

BLANK BOOKS.

Blank Books,

OF ALL KINDS,

ON HAND OR MADE TO ORDER.

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,

118 & 120 Monroe-st.

CONSUMERS will find it profitable to get our prices before ordering elsewhere. HINDLE & JESSUP, Wholesale and Retail Stationers, Printers, and Blank Book Manufacturers, 97 Clark-st.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

Regular Assembly of Van Rensselaer Grand Lodge of Perfection, will be held at the Masonic Temple, corner of Randolph and Halsted-sts., this evening, at 7½ o'clock, for business and work.

JAMES H. MILES, Gr. Secretary.

RECOVERED.

Strong Evidence of Returning Strength in Banking and Business Circles.

The Merchants Report Good Collections from Country Customers.

Statement of the Condition of the Union National Bank.

A Tour Among the Stone-Cutters and Quarrymen.

Continued Improvement in Railroad Freight Business.

A Decidedly Better Feeling Evinced in Wall Street Yesterday.

The New York City Banks Gaining Largely in Currency.

A Million of Loan-Certificates Retired---Quoted Nearly at Par.

Jay Cooke & Co. Make a Favorable Proposition to Their Creditors.

Currency Becoming Comparatively Plentiful in Washington.

Senator Thurman and Congressman Garfield on the Resumption Question.

CHICAGO.

AMONG THE BANKS.

CONTINUED SIGNS OF IMPROVEMENT.

Each succeeding day brings its signs of improvement in greater abundance than did the day before, yesterday being particularly noticeable in this respect. THE TRIBUNE reporters who have watched the banks and interviewed the bankers since the beginning of trouble, a fortnight since, were suprised yesterday by the general air of business which prevailed at most all the banking institutions. At the busy hours of the banking day, many of the leading institutions were filled with customers, whose attention, not as a fortnight since, was directed solely to the paying-teller, were present equally divided among President, Cashier, and subordinate officers. It was very evident that they and the bankers meant business. The latter, in response to the reporter's interrogatories, expressed themselves as very well pleased, as to the condition in which they found themselves with their protracted struggle. In view of the fact that during the earlier half of the month the bulk of commercial paper, especially of the commodation description, matures, the bank were especially interrogated as to what course would be pursued. The following conversations had with a leading banker, will show that the bankers are doing the best they can to bring matters to a happy issue:

NOTES FALLING DUE.

Reporter—I believe, sir, that during the earlier part of the month the number of notes discounted maturing is always much greater than toward the latter half of the month?

Banker—It is invariably so.

Reporter—Then, at the present time the strain upon the commercial community must be much greater than it was a week ago?

Banker—This month is not an exception to the general rule you have already mentioned, though I may say that October is always a light month for payments.

CONCESSIONS TO CUSTOMERS.

Reporter—I suppose that the banks are necessarily, under existing circumstances, constrained to make many concessions to customers whose paper matures?

Banker—The bankers are doing all in their power to help the customers.

Reporter—Is it not a fact that in the earliest part of the month a quantity of what is known as accommodation paper matures?

Banker—It is.

Reporter—What will be done with paper of this description?

Banker—Much of it will be duly-met, the makers having for some time past given their attention to procuring the necessary funds to do so. What little of it is not paid will, of course, have to be carried on.

THE PROPORTION.

Reporter—Does this accommodation paper represent a very large fraction of the bills receivable?

Banker—I am not authorized to speak for any bank other than my own. Seventy-five per cent of our bills receivable is strictly commercial paper.

This statement was indorsed by Mr. Alfred Spink, who at that moment entered the bank.

Reporter—What do you think of the present condition of affairs?

Banker—I consider that it is much more satisfactory than it has been since the panic began. I think I am safe in giving it as my opinion that the worst is past, and all in front is plain sailing.

What was made known in this interview was fully indorsed by the officers of the other banks, who, it was clear, are equally determined to carry along such of their customers as require temporary assistance.

CONDITION OF THE UNION NATIONAL BANK.

A reporter of THE TRIBUNE called on Mr. Coolbaugh, President of the Union National Bank last evening, to ascertain the present condition of the institution, and the progress made in liquidating its liabilities. Mr. Coolbaugh made the following statement:

On Sept. 2, the Union National Bank owed to depositors in round figures, $6,000,000, and at the close of business on Oct. 3 (last evening) it owed to depositors, all told, $3,213,226.02. To protect this amount, the bank has in good bills receivable, $2,814,139.06; in cash assets, immediately available, $404,365.98; in United States bonds, and other bonds at their cash value, and in premiums on United States bonds deposited as security for its circulation, $250,000, making a total of $3,468,504.94 as assets.

Of the total liabilities of the bank, amounting to $3,213,226.02, there is due to county debtors and country banks, $1,316,565.45; to city depositors, including all sums due to

THE RELIEF FUND AND THE CITY TREASURER,

and to everybody else, $376,589.13. There is due on certified checks, $3,685.41; on certificates of deposit outstanding, $19,916, and on checks deposited with the bank as margin by members of the Board of Trade, $2,600.

The entire deposit of the City Treasurer in the Union National Bank is $1,795.18, and the amount to the credit of the Relief Fund, $111,569.05. The entire

COUNTY ACCOUNT

which amounted to $60,000, has been paid off. The amount to the credit of the Relief Fund, which does not exceed one-sixth of the entire amount to its credit in this city, will be paid by the Union National Bank as fast as the requirements of the Board demand its payment, and in the same proportion as any other solvent bank. The assets of the Union National Bank are prepared to pay their proportion of the city deposits standing to the Treasurer of the city as they may be needed. Of the entire amount of the city deposits the Union National Bank does not, as the officers have the best authority for believing, hold more than one-tenth. They are prepared to pay as promptly in proportion to the amount of these deposits which they hold as any other of the banks of this city.

COUNTRY COLLECTIONS.

In a conversation among the wholesale merchants a reporter was quite surprised to find their description of the condition of things much more favorable than could reasonably have been anticipated. Many of them reported trade brightening daily, while all said business was much better than they had hoped for. On the subject of collections they spoke with evident pleasure. A member of a large wholesale house on Madison street said that at no time in September last was there so good a three-days' list of collections as they could show for the Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday of this week. Their country customers, they stated, were doing their utmost to make remittances. Altogether, the wholesale trade of the city, judging from the statements of the wholesale merchants, is fast recovering its autumnal status, and there are excellent prospects of a good fall trade after all.

THE STONE-CUTTERS.

OWING TO THE FACT

that several of the yards were closed up before the reporter reached them, after 6 o'clock, this report is not quite complete; but the tour of the stone-yards of the South Side, which practically includes all the stone-yards of any consequence in the city, was conscientiously made, and probably not more than three or at least four establishments were omitted from the following report:

PETER NEU & COMPANY,

stone-cutters, corner of Harrison street and Fifth avenue, gave good news. They discharged all their hands last Saturday, but sufficient business has since come in to enable them again to employ a full force, namely twenty-two stone-cutters. The scene at the yard was a busy, cheerful one, all the men being hard at work and well content to find themselves so much better off than they had expected. The firm say things look so much brighter that they saw no reason to fear being able to keep all their workmen in full employment all the winter. No reduction has been made in wages, and none will be made unless affairs take a gloomy turn again.

DENNER & ROBINSON,

stone-cutters, corner of Harrison and Franklin streets, are keeping all their men hard at work on material for their beautiful buildings on Grand Boulevard, corner of Forty-first street, and will keep them at work as long as they have unfinished contracts to supply; and, by the time these contracts are up, they expect to have others, and to be in a position to keep everything going on smoothly. They usually employ 75 men, but this force was diminished before the panic came, and every man they now have they intend to keep. They have made no reduction of wages as yet, and do not intend to make a reduction unless matters grow worse than they are at present.

HENRY BURKE,

contractor for cut and sawed stone, office No. 455 Fifth avenue, yard and mill Nos. 447 to 453 Fifth avenue, between Polk and Taylor streets, employs the same number of men, and has plenty of work for them, so far. The difficulties of collection, however, made it impossible for him to keep up to the former standard of wages, and a reduction of 10 per cent was made, which the men cheerfully accepted. Thus he is able to keep them going. The end of the building season having been hastened by the want of money to finish buildings, he does not look forward to making as many contracts as usual; but money is easier.

JACOB SCHMIDT,

Pastor of cut stone, yard and office No. 370 6th avenue, between Harrison and Polk st. is his about to discharge four men, finding it impossible to make collections. He has plenty but fears to keep all his men hard at work, tempobacks are not collectable, and he is to be without funds. As soon as currency men as he will employ the same number of

corner of JOHN GIBSON, and if any work comes back to complete the contracts in hand. He will complete all contracts in hand. He will complete all contracts in hand. He is able to refund money scarce, although

across the road is SHAKMAN, discharged any of Gibson's place, has neither and sees no necessity for doing so. At the close of the season and by doing so until the close contracts put an encumbrance on existing He finds money hard; business for the year. here is so much of it left at, but thinks, as able to find enough of city, that he will be

CUMMINGS keep running.

cut-stone contractors, SHAGAN, Sherman street, are as b and yard No. 138 no sign of letting up. The been, and show finish which must be done on contracts to and their men will share money or no money, They have not discharged any luck they have their wages, and do not intend to reduce are obliged to. They employ thirty men, all of whom, except an average kept at home by the rain, were Work yesterday.

A. WILSON,

cut-stone contractor, office and Fifth avenue, was obliged to discharge thirty men on Thursday night, as he was unable to procure currency to pay them any longer. He is keeping enough men at work, however, to close the most pressing work. He has no fear for the future, knowing that his bills and accounts are first-class, and the probabilities are that he will have every hand back on Monday, some heavy debtors, whom he can trust having promised ample funds by that time.

PETER WOLF & SON,

contractors for sawed and cut stone, office No. 467 Fifth avenue, say they "haven't got sticky yet." As long as there is a contract to bid on estimate to get, they expect to keep going in their present shape. They have neither raised wages nor discharged men. They have good contracts in hand, and are going on with the

THE QUARRYMEN.

THE EXCELSIOR STONE COMPANY,

E. Norton, Secretary, whose dock is near Van Buren street bridge, having their quarries at Lemont, employ about 150 men on the quarries and 25 to 30 men in Chicago. They have reduced the men's wages 25 per cent, giving them the option of accepting that or leaving work. Quarrymen had heretofore received from $2 to $2.50 per day. The men generally accepted their share of the general misfortune in good part, but some of them quit work. These have, however, been glad enough to come back on the terms named, on the selfish ground, probably, that they found things still worse outside. The Company have several outstanding contracts, which they are now filling; and the effect of the crisis will be to compel them to close their business this year a fortnight or so earlier than usual,—namely, about the first of next month. Business has been very good, as before the crash and at present, but it is very difficult to make collections; hence the necessity of finishing up early. Most of the men having accepted the reduction, their full complement is at work still, and there will be no changes made until the short season is over.

BOYER & CONRAD,

quarrymen at Lemont, docks at No. 476 Fifth avenue and No. 264 South Market street, have discharged only about fifty of their men, and would not have discharged those if they had accepted the reduction. The firm have a lot of land to strip that they would have taken stone out of anyhow, to save it from injury by the frost, and they do not desire to turn off a single man who likes to stay. Business has been good with them, but money was, and still is, hard to get. Still, they expect to collect enough to go right along without any serious hitch. There is the best of feeling between the employers and employes, and the "boys" are willing to trust to the "bosses" paying them as well as they are able. Orders are still coming in, and there are good prospects of easier times for collection ahead. They do not expect to close up before the usual end of the season, when they will be compelled by the frost to flood their quarries until spring. The present difficulties will not cause the further discharge of a single man, nor any reduction in wages beyond the 25 per cent.

THE SINGER & TALCOTT STONE COMPANY,

quarrymen, Lemont, offices No. 216 Franklin street, have discharged about half their men, and are paying the balance the reduction. This Company have more orders than they can fill, and are obliged to turn the smallest over at times to other people; but, having adopted the principle that it is better to do a safe business than a large one, they only keep on enough hands to turn out the material required by folks who have the money to pay for it. They usually close their season's business with the close of navigation, and hope to do so this year, and not before; but it is impossible to say, as collections are bad. They were yesterday able to recommence making deposits in the First National Bank, and hope to continue doing so daily henceforth.

EDWIN WALKER,

quarryman, Lemont, offices corner of Harrison and Franklin streets, will close a couple of weeks earlier than usual. Business is good enough, but collections are so slow that it is almost impossible to keep going. Still, there are signs of clearing, and the faith of Mr. Walker in the future is unabated. He considers the worst is past; but the effect on him has been bad enough to determine him to close up as soon as the good orders now in are satisfied, without keeping open for the few days that would bring him to the end of the season. The year has been a fair one, and if the panic had not occurred when it did, he would have done even more than ordinarily well. The men be discharged have all found work at Lemont on the second tract that the St. Louis & Alton Road is building there; consequently there will be no suffering on account of the present difficulty. The men that are still employed have accepted the 25 per cent reduction, working at $1.50 per day at the quarry, and $2 in the yard.

THE ILLINOIS STONE COMPANY

are running just the same as ever. They have not discharged any of their hands, and do not expect to do so. They have made the same reduction in wages as the others, but do not intend to make any further changes. Their business continues good, and seems to be almost unaffected by the panic. They have no fear of being obliged to close up their year's business until nature does it for them.

THE CLOUGH STONE COMPANY,

miners, manufacturers, and dealers in Ohio building stone, who claim to have put up two-thirds of the Cleveland sand-stone fronts of Chicago, are going on with their contracts as usual, and have neither discharged any hands nor reduced their wages. The effect of the panic with them will simply be to hasten the end of the season and the close of existing contracts, and to prevent new ones being entered into. Their office is at No. 458 Fifth avenue.

WORTHINGTON & SONS,

quarrymen and manufacturers of [illegible] and building stone, [illegible] depot, No. 455 and 459 Fifth avenue, are finishing all existing contracts, and will only be affected by the panic enough to compel the closing of their season earlier than they expected to have done.

FOR PROTECTION.

The following circular of the stone-dealers of Chicago and quarrymen of Lemont will explain itself. At a meeting of Lemont will explain Chicago, the following resolutions stone-dealers of

WHEREAS, Prompt payment being [illegible] adopted: healthy and prosperous trade, and it is [illegible] of the stone trade of Chicago is conducted upon that basis—a prompt monthly settlement of all bills—a trade having suffered already to a considerable extent from the neglect of this rule; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the undersigned, members of the Stone Trade of Chicago, as a measure of protection to ourselves, and in justice to responsible contractors, hereby agree to exchange a list of poor-paying customers, between the 10th and 15th day of each month, and all such customers that are returned on any member's list, we hereby agree not to sell to, unless they shall have first paid or settled with the stone-firm or company upon whose list of poor-paying customers they may be, even should they offer to pay the cash in advance, or for any other equivalent. The list contemplated by this agreement shall embrace all bills and [illegible] for stone contracted since Aug. 1, 1873.

THE ILLINOIS STONE COMPANY.
THE SINGER & TALCOTT
THE EXCELSIOR
EDWIN BROS. & REID.

THE RAILROADS.

NOTHING NEW HAS TRANSPIRED

at the different railroads in this city in regard to the financial crisis since day before yesterday. Yesterday was naturally a dull day, on account of the rain-storm, but still all the roads reported a slight improvement in the business of the day before. The grain shipments have largely increased, and will soon be up to ante-panic times. Merchandise shipments are very heavy, and in the shipment of live stock a slight beginning has been made. The roads, with the exception of the Northwestern, have discharged none of their construction force, and improvements will be carried forward as if nothing had transpired. The men discharged on the freight trains are being employed again, and before many days prosperous as ever, and the last vestige of the crisis will have disappeared.

The Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne and the Star Union Railroad lines desire to have it stated that from the first they have received checks from parties shipping freight along their lines.

ELSEWHERE.

THE TONE OF WALL STREET.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—It was not known with any definiteness how far private adjustment and liquidation have been affected between debtors and creditors on the Stock Exchange, but it seems sufficiently apparent from the buoyancy of the market and the prevalent cheerful feeling that the differences must have been very generally arranged before the opening of the Board this morning. The sales under this rule were not of sufficient magnitude to call for special mention. If, therefore, the day may be taken as an indication of days to come, the excitement is substantially over, and we are to have a rapid return to better prices. The market was a little unsettled at the start, because of certain of the natural nervousness of the street on the final day of grace granted to delinquent stock brokers by the Governing Committee of the Exchange. As the day advanced, and the dilatory hour passed with a few sales of stock under the rule for the account of Albert Cole, the single suspension of the day,

AN ACTIVE BUYING DEMAND SET IN

which did not end until 3 o'clock, when prices had reached a point several degrees higher than those current at the opening. General distinguished itself by a rise to 91, helped on by a London demand, while the position of Lake Shore being asserted, prices advanced to 76.

THE GOLD MARKET

was weak and lower again to-day, with no new considerations affecting the course of the premium, the market being without speculative im-

(Continued on the Eighth Page.)

GOV. WASHBURN OF WISCONSIN

His Speech at Fond du Lac, Oct. 3.

The Financial Troubles---The California Contest.

The Railroad Question---Water Communications.

Credit Mobilier---Increased Pay---Cæsarism---The Tariff.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., Oct. 3, 1873.

An all-day's storm has prevented the extensive display anticipated by the Republicans on the occasion of Gov. Washburn's visit and speech. Armory Hall contains about 300 people, to whom the Governor is making one of his best speeches. It is well received. However little Republicans in Northern Wisconsin may think of Baker and Johnson on this ticket, they are united and enthusiastic in their support of Gov. Washburn.

GOV. WASHBURN'S SPEECH.

THE FINANCIAL TROUBLES.

The recent financial revulsion has brought somewhat of distress and ruin, but I have an abiding faith that "Out of this nettle danger we shall pluck the flower of safety." Such a revulsion was inevitable, and it was well that it came now. Speculation, extravagance, and overtrading always lead to the same results. By this revulsion we shall get rid of many of the most pestilent stock and gold gamblers, wheat scalpers, and the like, who are the curse of all legitimate business. These failures will clear the atmosphere, and enable us to see where we stand. In the throes of the commercial world to rid itself of what incumbered it, many must temporarily suffer. But I believe the heart of the country is yet sound, and, while speculators may be swept away and business largely suffer, ultimate good will grow out of it. The producer will be found to be all right. Our vast surplus we still have; Europe wants it all, and must have it, at remunerative prices. The present derangement has depressed prices, but, as I believe, but temporarily, and my advice to the farmer would be, after paying his most pressing debts, to hold his production until matters become more settled and the future better assured. There is little occasion for panic in legitimate business, and, instead of fanning the flames of distrust, every good citizen should endeavor to reassure his neighbor and restore confidence in business.

THE CALIFORNIA CONTEST.

The people are looking more to their immediate interests than formerly. Heretofore loyalty has covered a multitude of sins, but that day is past, for though the people have no idea of entrusting with power those who were enemies of the country in its hour of trial, they will require ability, integrity, and fidelity on the part of their public servants, whatever their antecedents may have been during our great conflict. The recent contest in California has a deep significance. From the outset, I confess to have felt a sympathy with Gov. Booth and the reform movement there. Such a movement was there necessary. Both parties, Republican and Democratic, were completely in the control of the money power of that State, but the people have proved themselves master, as they always will, when they choose to measure their strength. They have fought a good fight in California and have come off conquerors. It was a fight against the extortionate and overbearing insolence of the Central Pacific Railroad, which owns all the railroads in the State, and its attempt to control legislation and ruin San Francisco by seizing upon Goat Island. The records of Congress will show who first invoked congressional action to restrain this mammoth corporation and by whose efforts the Goat Island steal was defeated, though all the influence of California in Congress was brought to bear to put it through.

THE RAILROAD QUESTION.

Perhaps the most important question now, so far as your welfare is concerned, is the one affecting the transportation of the surplus production of the farmer to the seaboard. The cost of moving the crop has been so excessive that, though the consumer pays a high price, little or nothing is left to the producer, and the question is as to the remedy. It is a troublesome question, and he will be a wise man who can solve it. It cannot be denied that the vast accumulations of capital in few hands is a just cause of alarm. There are many single railway companies in the country wielding capitals varying from ten to fifty millions of dollars. A recent article in *Harper's Weekly* states that Cornelius Vanderbilt controls railway lines represented on the Stock Exchange by securities equal to $215,000,000, upon which the gross income last year was $45,000,000. In addition to this he controls the Western Union Telegraph Company with nearly or quite 150,000 miles of wire, and a real or nominal capital of $45,000. So that here is one man who may be said to have his hand on the throat of the commerce of the country.

The present agitation in the country means that the people comprehend the situation and see their danger. They are determined that no corporation and no man shall be above the law; that [illegible] the dictation of this corporation or that. They are going to watch their public servants. Heretofore too many legislators in some of the States were just as much bought and sold as the bullocks in the shambles. While the people have nobody to lobby for them, the railroad-lobbyist is everywhere. He invades the halls of legislation; he breaks over the rules; he is seen on the floor of the House or Senate; he squats like a toad at the ear of this member or that. This is no imploring one or threatening [illegible] need only to have been fancy sketch, and [illegible] of our Legislature in years attendant at the enemy of railroads, but you are de[illegible] past. [illegible] they shall stick to their legitimate duties and no longer dictate legislation or who shall be elected to office.

When we come to the railway question, I confess to you that it is full of difficulties, and, the more the question is studied, the more and greater those difficulties will appear. That the people have absolute control of the railroads in this State, under our Constitution, I have never doubted, and the Supreme Court of the United States has recently so decided. Seven years ago, and while I was a private citizen, I prepared and submitted to the Legislature a pro rata Tariff bill, which passed the Assembly by a vote of more than four to one, but which was defeated in the Senate because they said they had not time to properly consider it. I hope this fall you will send members to both branches of the Legislature who will take time to consider so important a matter as that, and that you will receive no such excuse. The State of Illinois is working out this problem at this time, and I am hoping they will develop something that we can safely follow. It is supposed by some that the true remedy is competition and the building of more railroads; but experience shows this to be an error, and that, where combination or consolidation is possible, there will be no such thing as long-continued competition. More than one road near the same line, instead of cheapening transportation, absolutely increases it, as the public have to support two lines instead of one, when one could do all the business. I do not look with favor either upon the State or General Government entering upon a system of railway management or ownership unless as a last resort. Could such a system be honestly managed, and not become an intolerable source of corruption, it might be looked to as a remedy for existing evils. If a double-track freight railway could be constructed honestly and cheaply between the Mississippi and Lake Michigan and thence to the seaboard, and operated in the interest of the people, it would be a great blessing to them, and one such road would have a healthy influence over all others.

I have observed recently a statement made by Senator Morton, of Indiana, to the effect that a party of capitalists from Holland stood ready to build a double-track railroad from the Mississippi to the seaboard, without any aid from Government, if Congress would only give them the necessary charter. If there be any such parties, by all means let them build such a road. I have no doubt about the authority of Congress in this matter, nor have I any doubt that Senator Morton honestly thinks there are such parties as he names, ready and anxious to put their money in such an enterprise. But I must be pardoned for a little incredulity. I have seen so many confidence men, birds of ill omen, hovering around Congress with their grand schemes, promising great public benefits, which failed in the performance, that I am suspicious of the whole race of them, and if Gov. Morton's honest and reliable Dutchmen do not turn out to be a set of cute Yankees, without either character or money, and whose object in obtaining a charter from Congress is to have something to trade on hereafter, I shall be happily disappointed.

Because I have always maintained that railways in this State were public corporations and subject to legislative control, and because while in Congress I criticized freely certain rascally railway transactions, it has suited some persons to represent me as hostile to all railroads. The fact is just the reverse.

I know full well what railways have done for civilization, and how impossible it is to dispense with them. They should be treated fairly and justly, and they should be made to deal fairly and justly with the public. They are too generally lawless, and have an idea that nobody has any right to stand in their way; and if anybody should have the audacity to do so, however just his cause may be, then every means is resorted to to crush him out. As our railroads are now managed, there is hardly a business man in the State but stands in mortal dread of giving offense lest retaliation should ruin his business. Once in a while there is a man strong enough to assert his rights and take care of himself, but they are few. In saying what I have, I do not mean to say that our railways are managed worse than in other States. Our water communication on the north, east, and west has no doubt had a healthy influence upon them. But we do not know what day our great leading lines will pass into hands that will have no interest in the public welfare, and whose only object will be to grind the last dollar out of the people.

Indeed, an effort was made last spring to destroy competition between the two great lines by pooling the earnings—a clear violation of the laws of the State, and which, if carried out, would have resulted in the repeal of the charter of both companies. I know the temper of the people, and, while obeying the law themselves, they are determined that no creature of theirs shall set itself up as above it.

It is but the other day that all the leading railroads of the State entered into a combination to advance the freight on wheat 3 cents per bushel, and the universal clamor that went up from the people has been powerless to prevent it. This action only shows the necessity for legislative control. The Republican press nobly responded to the public demand and denounced this attempt in fitting terms, but I am sorry to say that the leading Democratic paper of the State had nothing but words of apology for the outrage.

But if railroads become too overbearing and extortionate, and legislative control shall fail to reach them, the people are not without remedy. As was said by Burke, "When bad men combine, the good must associate, else they will fall one by one an unpitied sacrifice in a contemptible struggle." If necessary, they must associate, and do their own transportation. A road on the narrow-gauge principle can be built upon any of the great lines in the State, and fully stocked, for $14,000 per mile. Such a road has capacity to do double the business that is done by any road in the State, and, so far as the farmers are concerned, would move their freight just as speedily and satisfactorily as a broad-gauge road. As a passenger road it would answer the purpose, even if not quite as comfortable as a broad-gauge.

Such a road is within the ability of any settled community in the State to build, own, and operate in their own interest.

If need be, the counties of Milwaukee, Waukesha, Jefferson, Dane, Iowa, and Grant could easily raise funds to build such a road from the Mississippi to the lake, each county contributing in proportion to the mileage within its jurisdiction, and the Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of each county forming a Board of Directors for the road. In this way the citizens of each county would be interested in the success of the road—would give their business to it, and jealously watch its management. Such a road, costing not over one-half of existing roads alongside which it was laid, and operated for three-fifths, would drive existing roads to inevitable bankruptcy.

WATER-COMMUNICATIONS.

But I have not time to dwell upon this transportation question any further than to say that I see great log-rolling schemes growing up for depleting the Public Treasury under the pretence of cheapening transportation. It is proposed to open sundry water-communications, and, if all the schemes are received with favor, a vast outlay must be incurred. Some of the schemes have merit, but most of them have private speculation at the bottom. The improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi is a great national work, and should not be neglected one day, and, of course, we all believe in improving the great national highway between the Mississippi and Green Bay, it being the first line traversed by civilized men between the lake and the Father of Waters.

To prove that I fully understand the importance of what the Almighty has done for us in the way of providing great national highways, and the necessity of improving the same and preserving them from unnecessary obstruction, I need only to refer to my public record in the past fifteen years. As early as 1858, I endeavored to interest Congress in the improvement of the Mississippi River, from St. Paul down, by holding the water in the spring, when there was a great surplus over the wants of navigation, in the many large lakes near the source, and letting it come down in the season of drought.

To that end, I introduced a resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, and also had correspondence with the late Charles Ellet, a very distinguished engineer, who had given the subject of improving rivers in that way great attention, also with Capt. C. H. Bigelow, of Lawrence, Mass., under whose observation the capacity of the Merrimac River had been nearly doubled by holding the surplus in the great reservoir of Lake Winnepiseogee. Both gentlemen pronounced the opportunity the very best for improving a great navigable stream at a very insignificant cost. Before anything was done or any plan or survey made for the improvement of the Des Moines and Rock Island rapids other than that made in 1838, by Robert E. Lee, with a view of attracting the attention of Eastern members of Congress to the necessity of cheapening transportation on the Mississippi River, I addressed a communication to the Boston *Daily Advertiser*, dated Oct. 28, 1865, showing the necessity of that great improvement, and pointing out the way it should be done, the plan being different from that of Gen. Lee, and being the precise plan the Government afterwards adopted. With your permission, I will read the opening paragraph of that communication, written eight years ago: "The constantly increasing surplus produced in the great Northwest, and the great embarrassments which the producing classes labor under from inadequate facilities in getting their surplus to market, as well as from extortionate charges exacted by present lines of transit, makes the necessity for other and cheaper avenues to the seaboard apparent to every observer. The rates of transportation have gone on constantly increasing until they have become an unbearable oppression." I will further say that while in Congress, though admitting the necessity of allowing railway bridges to be constructed across the Mississippi River, I always insisted that where one bridge could be made to accommodate two or more roads, it should be made to do so. That, as every bridge was an obstruction to navigation, there should be as few as possible, and constructed so as to interpose as little danger or delay as possible. I have deemed it proper to make this statement because, as you are well aware, I felt constrained to interpose my veto last winter to an act of the Legislature permitting a bridge to be thrown across the Mississippi at a point where a board of able and disinterested army engineers had said one ought not to be built. I was bitterly assailed for my action, and it was said that it was dictated by motives of hostility towards a particular railway, and the desire to favor the City of La Crosse, where for many years I have had the happiness to reside. The statement I have made shows that my action was entirely consistent with my previous record, and had I done otherwise I should justly have subjected myself to the censure of the whole country. It is a source of satisfaction to me to know that all the positions assumed by me in that veto have been recently vindicated by Judges Drummond and Hopkins, of the United States Circuit and District Courts, after a full and patient hearing of the whole case. It will hardly be claimed that their places of residences, or hostility to the St. Paul & Milwaukee Railroad, influenced *their* decision.

CREDIT MOBILIER.

Some time since, one of our Senators delivered a speech in the city of Janesville, wherein he undertook to defend what is known as the Credit Mobilier Company, and the recent act of Congress increasing the pay of its members. As a prominent and leading Democratic paper of the State has persisted in representing me as a defender of the Credit Mobilier, and as the Senator used my name in his speech on the back-pay question, I deem it proper to notice both of those subjects, and to say that I entirely dissent from the position of the honorable Senator.

There has been a great deal of virtuous indignation of late over the Credit Mobilier, but, the trouble is, it comes too late for any purpose except to destroy certain public men. I endeavored to arouse Congress and the public five years ago, when a remedy could have been applied to the existing evil. This whole matter was fully shown up by me, in a speech of an hour and a half in length, delivered in the House of Representatives on the 20th day of March, 1868. I hold a copy of that speech in my hand, published in pamphlet form, and the title page reads as follows:

"Speech of the Hon. C. C. Washburn, of Wisconsin, delivered in the House of Representatives, March 20, 1868, on the joint resolution providing for the regulation of fares and freights over the Pacific Railroads, and reviewing the action of the Pacific Railroad Companies, and the laws of Congress thereon, by which $50,000,000 of Government bonds, and a territory twice the size of Great Britain and Ireland have been given to mammoth corporations, without any security to the Government or the public—$3,800,000 of which was without authority of law."

I was elected to the Fortieth Congress in the fall of 1866. The regular session of that Congress began in November, 1867. My attention was early directed to the legislation upon the Pacific Railroad. I investigated the question, and became satisfied that the most stupendous frauds were being perpetrated there, and fully exposed them on the floor of the House. I was constantly interrupted during the speech by the friends of the road. My investigations satisfied me that the legislation of 1864, by which the Government was deprived practically of all security, was carried by fraud and corruption.

Though vigorously opposed by a few persons, the job was so well set up that the ayes and noes could not be obtained on the passage of the bill. I demonstrated, to my own satisfaction at least, that the subsidy given by the Government was ample to build the road, if honestly employed for that purpose, yet I found that the Government was left without any control over the road, and really without any security for its advances. At that time the road was but just begun, and but about $6,000,000 of bonds had been advanced. Before going further, I insisted that the Government should have some security, and retain some control over the road. With your permission, I will read a few passages from that speech, from which you will discover what view I then took of this subject. The opinions I then entertained have been changed in no degree since that time. I was well aware then of the hazard I incurred in attacking this powerful and unscrupulous corporation, declaring, as I did "that, if not controlled then, it would successfully defy all legislative control thereafter; that it would possess a power that would make and unmake Presidents, Senators, Members of Congress, Governors, Legislatures, and judicial officers of States, and endanger the liberties of the people; a power that can and will force every interest of the country to pay a tribute as the price of its existence."

In this speech I reviewed the action of Congress upon the subject of the Pacific Railroad, and showed that under the original act passed in 1862, "the Government was to have a first mortgage on the road to secure its advances. Twenty-five per cent of the bonds on a part of the line, and 15 on the rest, were to be reserved until the road was completed, the price for transportation of Government freight and passengers was to be applied in liquidation of the bonds, and 5 per cent of the net earnings were also to be set aside for the same purpose. The amount of stock held by any one man was limited to 200 shares." I then went on further to say, "parties were not long found wanting to avail themselves of this act. It has already been seen that to complete the organization it only required 2,000 shares to be subscribed, and 1 per cent on a dollar, or $20,000 paid in, to perfect the organization. Parties were ready and prompt to act and obtain control and cut out the public in violation of what was contemplated in the act, naming a large number of corporators in all parts of the country. The organization being completed, what was next to be done? Go on and build the road? Not a bit of it! With the first grants secured, a grant worth untold millions, instead of proceeding to build the road, this Union Pacific, before spending a dollar in building the road, or, as I believe, in moving a shovelful of earth, come down upon Congress

Like the wolf on the fold,
And their cohorts were gleaming with purple and gold,

and in 1864 succeeded in securing the passage of an act to wipe out every provision made in the original act for the security of the public. Of the manner by which said last act was passed, I care not to speak. It is of the act itself that I speak. Who voted for this amended act it is impossible to ascertain, as the record shows that all attempts to obtain the ayes and noes on its final passage failed. We know this, that every interest of the people that was guarded in the first act was sacrificed in the second.

We know that the security of the Government was subordinated to a first mortgage amounting to over $60,000,000, that the reservation of any part of the bonds, until the road should be completed, was repealed. Also the 5 per cent net earnings to apply to liquidate the bonds, and the provision for applying the earnings of the road on Government transportation was altered so as to require but one-half to be so applied, and all restriction as to the amount of stock that any one man could hold was removed. The land-grant was doubled—giving the different Pacific Roads a territory, according to the report of the Commissioner of the General Land-Office, within one-fourth of twice the area of England, Scotland, Wales, Ireland, Guernsey, Jersey, the Isle of Man, and the Islands of the British seas; and less than a tenth of being equal to the French Empire proper, and nothing that the ingenuity of man could invent for their benefit was withheld. This is the present aspect of affairs.

After going on describing the progress of the work and the various schemes connected with it, I said:

"Now, Mr. Speaker, I will assert, prove, and maintain that the Government of the United States will furnish every dollar necessary to build these roads, and for those vast advances the Government has practically no security whatever.

"By computation, it appears that the Government subsidy will average about $30,000 per mile for the entire distance. In the judgment of reliable railroad men, there is not to exceed 300 miles of the entire line that will cost to exceed that sum per mile, while a large part of the line will cost far less; yet I find that when the bill of 1864 was up for consideration it was stated on the floor of the House that there were many miles that would cost $300,000 per mile.

"I have already said that this road could be built for the Government subsidy, and I reiterate that, provided it is built as other roads are built, by contracting with the lowest bidder. To make the road cost the stockholders no more than absolutely necessary, and at the same time to make it represent a nominal cost that would relieve the stockholders of the appearance of not putting in money of their own, and also to relieve them from the 10 per cent dividend proposition, they resort to a device unheard of before in this country. The stockholders of the Pacific Road are few in number.

"They could easily have made a contract with themselves for the building of the road without bids or advertisements of any kind. They could have agreed to have paid themselves $100,000 or $200,000 per mile and swell the nominal cost to such a figure as to have neutralized the 10 per cent proviso in regard to earnings. But would such a transaction have been regarded as an honest or legitimate and straightforward one, and binding on the Government? Clearly not. Would a transaction which amounts to precisely the same thing, arrived at in an indirect manner, be any more honorable and straightforward or binding on the Government? Instead of contracting for the construction of the road, as all other roads have been built, what did they do?

"A, B, C, and D are the stockholders of the Company. A, B, C, and D, under a charter from the State of Pennsylvania, organized themselves into a Company called the 'Credit Mobilier of America.' A, B, C, and D, stockholders, enter into a contract with the Credit Mobilier to build this road at fabulous prices, and the Credit Mobilier lets out the contract at the lowest figure at which it can be built, making a clear profit of the difference between the price at which the contract is taken and the price actually paid to those who do the work, of a sum, I am assured, that will not fall short of many, many millions of dollars. It will readily be seen from this that the Company practically contracts with itself to build the road, and that the enormous figures they exhibit as representing the cost of the road are absolutely fictitious."

This was the first exposition of Credit Mobilier ever made in Congress or elsewhere.

How much truth there is in the assertion of my good friend Calkins about my being a champion of the Credit Mobilier, you may see from what I have said. One year ago, in a speech made in front of the Plankinton House in Milwaukee, I spoke of this Credit Mobilier to reiterate what I had said in Congress, but I added that the names of several members of Congress in high standing had been connected with it by one M'Comb, that those gentlemen had all denied it, and that I believed them. They were all men whose previous character justified that belief. It was afterwards proved that those gentlemen, driven by stress of weather, took refuge in falsehood and prevarication. I was deceived in regard to those individual men, but I never uttered a thought inconsistent with the speech made in 1868, from which I have read. I adhere to it all, and only regret that the public were not as virtuous then as now, as in that event much of the scandal that has since arisen might have been avoided. But I got little support from any quarter,—on the contrary, quite the reverse. But I will dwell no longer on that subject.

INCREASED PAY.

In Senator Carpenter's speech at Janesville, he made use of this language:

"In 1866 the delegation from Wisconsin in the House consisted of C. C. Washburn, I. C. Sloan, Philetus Sawyer, and Walter D. McIndoe. Mr. Washburn voted for the bill; Sloan and McIndoe did not vote. All four received the back pay voted by the bill. Is there any man here to-night willing to brand Gov. Washburn as a thief?"

I think that I may reasonably hope that his audience, mentally at least, answered his interrogatory in the negative. But the Senator fell into a grave error in representing that I voted for the increased pay bill in 1866. The simple truth is, that I was not a member of Congress at that time, and how the Senator happened to fall into such an error I cannot quite understand. I cannot but regret that he had not examined the record with more care before making the statement he did. I felt annoyed at the mistake. The speech had a very wide circulation, and I cannot expect to correct the error, except at home, which in justice to myself I ought to do. I am sure that the error was unintentional. While I did not vote for the bill of 1866, and am confident that I should not had I been in Congress, there was perhaps a little justification for it. But for the act of 1873, there was, in my judgment, no justification whatever. The salary of $5,000 was ample. It was far more than the value of the services of the average Congressman outside of Congress. The idea that has been advanced, that at that salary poor men were excluded from Congress, is the veriest nonsense. Did you ever know a citizen of Wisconsin to decline a favorable opportunity to go to Congress, and especially the Senate, because of the inadequacy of the salary? You do not, or should not, send men to Congress because they desire to go for the sake of what they can make out of it. If you expect good service you should [illegible] men who are willing to make some [illegible], and whose principal compensation consists in the consciousness of duty done, and in the honor which follows public service, honestly, fearlessly, and conscientiously performed. Five thousand dollars a year, or $10,000 for two years, is ample to pay the expenses of a member and his family for the nine or ten months he lives in Washington, besides leaving him something handsome over, unless he embarks in a life of luxury entirely inconsistent with the best class of public service. The idea that a member must keep up a certain amount of style to be respected, I entirely dissent from. Brains will tell wherever they are. No man was more respected and honored than the late William Pitt Fessenden, yet no man made less show or lived with greater simplicity. It is my deliberate conviction that, with a salary of $5,000 a year, you will have better members than at $10,000. Make the salary large, and every smart rascal in the country will try to bribe his way through, and many will succeed; but whether rascals or not, big pay and a life of luxury will render members lazy and inefficient. I do not propose to assail those gentlemen who voted for the increased pay bill. To abuse those whom everybody else is abusing, does not seem right. They have a heavy burden to bear and I would not if I could add to it. It is cruelty to add affliction to the afflicted. I know that most of them regret, and may have bitterly repented their action, and would gladly recall it. I fear, however, that the repentance of many is but the echo of the public indignation, and is no certain guaranty of a change of heart.

But I hear some one say, did not you vote for an increase of pay in 1856, and if so, it comes with an ill grace from you to criticize the action of the late Congress. In answer, I state that I did vote for the change of the law by which the pay of members was changed from a per diem to a fixed salary of $3,000. The reasons for the change were, to my mind, very strong. The action was fully sustained by the country as wise and judicious.

This action differed from that of the last Congress in this, that no member voting for it had been re-elected to the next Congress, but all had to go at once before their constituents and give an account of themselves before they could be re-elected. I represented then over one-half of the territory of the State, the counties of Rock and Dane, and all west, being within my district. I was re-elected that fall by about 10,000 majority, or more than double what I received two years before. This shows what my constituents thought of my action then, when all the facts and reasons were fresh before them. In this last case, the increase of salary was not proposed until gentlemen had been re-elected for two years, and all such as voted for the bill, voted not only two years' back day, but two years of forward pay at $7,500.

CÆSARISM.

You have heard a good deal of late about Cæsarism. I suppose you know what that is, though I don't exactly. I reckon it means that somebody intends to proclaim himself at some future day the absolute master of the people. If there be any such man, he will do well to remember that Cæsar had his Brutus. Our people have no fear of any such man; and, as was well said the other day in a Republican Convention in Massachusetts, "The peril to the purity of the Government lies not in high ambitions but in low dishonesties; it comes not from those who think of doing great things for glory, but from men who think of doing mean things for profit."

That the thought of a third term has ever entered the mind of the President I do not believe. He has too much good sense not to know that such a thing is simply impossible. It is true that some toadies and pap-suckers have made the suggestion, and I am glad they have done so, as I think it will tend to help along an amendment of the Constitution increasing the term of the President to six years, and making him ineligible thereafter.

THE TARIFF.

In the estimation of some, our tariff laws are the cause of all the ills we bear, and with them absolute free trade is the remedy, and they would raise revenue to support the Government and pay the National Debt by a direct tax. But as, under the Constitution of the United States, direct taxes can only be apportioned according to representation, and as a new and poor community would have to pay the same tax in proportion as an old and rich one, it is not strange that very few persons in the West favor this mode of raising revenue, and whatever theories may be advanced in the abstract in regard to free trade, nearly all admit that so long as we have our great public debt a large part of our revenue must be raised from a tariff on foreign imports. The only question is as to the class of importations upon which a tariff should be laid. Some are for a purely revenue tariff, without regard to the protection of any branch of industry, while others maintain that when you can afford incidental protection to those branches of American industry that can be as well prosecuted in this country as any other, except for our dearer capital and labor, we should do so to the extent of enabling our own citizens to enter into a fair competition. This, as I understand it, has been about the position of the Democratic party as expressed in many of their conventions for the last dozen years, and this is about my position. We have made such strides in manufacturing of late, that we have scarcely any branch of manufacturing industry (that is not a forced one) that cannot fairly compete in the market without protection. This happy result has arisen from the policy we have heretofore pursued of protecting and encouraging our infant manufactures until they could stand alone.

So far as the articles of iron, coal, lumber, and salt are concerned, I regard them as requiring very little or no protection at this time. As to iron, we are able to make nearly all that the country requires, and the advance in coal and labor in England makes our iron men at the present time masters of the situation, tariff or no tariff. In regard to lumber, an article in which I may be supposed to have some personal interest, I have to say that I should be glad to have the duty taken off entirely. By removing the duty a cause of clamor will also be removed, as no doubt many persons think that the duty of $2 per thousand is so much added to the price, which in point of fact is not true. Lumber was never so high in Chicago as in the last years when it was imported duty free.

I am satisfied that, if specie payments are restored, as they at once should be, we can compete successfully with any other country. If not, we can stop making it. Were lumber to-day admitted duty free, I am satisfied that the price would not be lower than it now is. But whether it be so or not, I do not wish to be classed as among those who have any privileges not accorded to the general public. The manufacturer of woolens will tell you that if you will admit his raw materials free, he will ask no protection on his manufactured article, and I care to see no duty except in the interest of the wool-grower; but if the wool-grower is protected, a corresponding duty on the manufactured article is necessary, for farmers cannot grow wool unless they have a home market for it.

All that there is now left as to the tariff question, is as to the class of articles on which duties are to be laid, and upon that men may well differ in opinion. I am utterly opposed to giving special privileges to any class.

STILL UNDECIDED.

Meeting of the Republican County Committee.

The "Boys" Don't Know What to Do, and Adjourn for a Week.

The Republican Cook County Central Committee held a meeting yesterday afternoon in Parlor No. 1, Pacific Hotel, for the purpose of considering the question of holding a convention this fall for the nomination of city and county offices.

Those present were Aldermen Stone, Cannon, Schaffner, Sidwell, and Warren, Tom Keefe, John Humphrey, J. W. Brockway, H. D. King, C. W. Gardner, Henry Pilgrim, A. Snider, W. M. Loughlin, Julius Jonas, George M. How, S. W. Kingsley, and "Little Joe," of the *Zeitung*.

Col. Schaffner, the Chairman, called the meeting to order, and said he had been much embarrassed as to his duty in reference to calling them together, and advocating a call for a convention. Owing to peculiar municipal issues many old party workers wanted an early convention and a straight ticket. Others did the reverse. It was difficult for him to exactly know his duty. Some time before he had requested a few gentlemen to meet him. He talked it over with them, and they all seemed to favor a late convention, but a straight ticket. Since then many of them had changed their minds. Since then, too, the crisis had come. Without advising any course, he would leave the matter to the Committee, and hoped all would express their views. They met as Republicans, and as such wanted to act calmly, so they need not hereafter regret their action.

Mr. Keefe asked if the Chair had had the views of any leading citizens on the matter.

The Chair doubted the propriety of giving names. What outsiders thought could not necessarily influence the Committee.

Mr. Sidwell had been embarrassed as to a proper decision. There were some reasons for a straight Convention. The Republican party had governed the city well, and would, if it nominated a ticket, elect it. But many Republican voters wanted no Convention, preferring a Citizens' ticket. The leading men in his ward had met, over 40 being present, and, after a long discussion, the meeting adjourned in doubt. At a second meeting, it was decided that on the whole it was not quite time to determine the matter. The feeling was, it was not the best thing to put a straight ticket in the field at once. So he thought that the Committee had better adjourn for a time and await results.

Mr. How moved that it be the sense of the Committee that it was inexpedient to hold a convention this fall.

The Chair was willing to allow outsiders, as well as members, to speak.

Tim Bradley was called on, but preferred to let the Committee act for itself.

John Humphrey had always been a Republican, but he did not want any convention this fall; let the people nominate and vote.

It was asked what would happen to the Committee if there was no convention, and it was replied they would hold over.

Henry Pilgrim thought it unwise to hold a convention, since there was no national issue, only local questions. To hazard the party was inadvisable. He would add to the motion by saying that, since the people were engrossed in local questions, the Committee would take no action.

Ald. Sidwell agreed to that. The Republican party was divided on these local questions. So let there be no convention till next year, when they could unite again.

Mr. Gardner said in the Seventh Ward all were opposed to a straight ticket.

Ex-Ald. Campbell thought some things were not fairly considered. He had favored a convention up to the present time. If there was none held, where would they land? If the Law-and-Order movement succeeded, all right. But if there was a Democratic ticket put up, and it was a good one, it would amount to surrendering the city to them. Before taking action it was better to learn what the Democracy intended to do. They might wait and confer with the Democratic Central Committee to see if they intended to nominate. If they did not, then leave the matter to the people. If they did, the Republicans must oppose them, or the Democrats would be successful. The recent panic should not drive the Republicans to do something which might lead to a worse one.

The Chair thought it might be expedient to adjourn for a week, but he doubted it. The Democratic party was dead, though its members might join some other organization. He held the Republicans could not afford to go into the campaign as Republicans, since most of them had left the party this fall on local issues, and a straight ticket could not win them back, but would estrange them from the party forever. He had felt he could not give up his party feelings as a Republican, but, as the time approached, and he felt the public pulse, and knew what men not office-seekers required, he had changed his mind. If they wanted to disband the party, let them make nominations, for they would be defeated. There would be three tickets, and the two opposing ones would both cut into the Republican vote. He had not tried to influence any member, but had left them to decide freely.

Capt. Loughlin said it was hasty to act so soon. Had not they better adjourn for a week or ten days? It was early in the canvass. Individually, he favored such an adjournment, by which they could lose nothing.

Mr. Snider preferred to adjourn for a week or so. They did not know what might turn up, and they need not commit themselves by passing a resolution.

Mr. How said, even if passed, the Committee could meet and rescind.

The Chair thought the passage of it would be fatal to any success.

Mr. Snider moved to adjourn till Monday week.

Mr. Keefe moved the Chair appoint a committee of two from each division to co-operate with the Chair in calling another meeting.

This was ruled out of order.

The motion to adjourn was carried almost unanimously.

The Value of a Leg.

Effingham, Ill., Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

In a suit brought by Joseph Hammer against the Illinois Central Railroad Company, to recover damages for personal injuries, tried at the present term of the Circuit Court of this county, a verdict of $15,000 was rendered in favor of the plaintiff. The plaintiff was upon defendant's track near the crossing of one of the most frequented streets of this city, when he was struck by an empty freight car, sent forward at the rate of ten miles an hour by a "flying switch," the locomotive running by on the main track, and diverting his attention from the danger which was threatening, and which did overtake him. He was run over by the car and had his right leg cut off.

Hawaii.

There is danger of a crisis in Hawaii. Mark Twain's friend, Prince Bill, otherwise known as King Lunalilo, is desperately sick—all green apples, and influenza supervened—and claims for the succession are numerous and conflicting. The royal line expires with Prince Bill, and his successor must come from the chiefs of secondary rank, and there are so many of them that, whoever gets it, civil war is likely to ensue. But perhaps he won't die, just yet.

—In order to retain the advantage over the Scandinavian navigator who is said to have discovered America several centuries before Columbus, it is proposed to erect a monument to the memory of the latter in Philadelphia. Columbus must and shall be preserved. What will become of our new world if it is to be discovered by every historical unstart?

THE FINAL ACT.

Arraignment of the Free-Concert Fiends Yesterday Morning.

The Crowd Properly Lectured and Fined by Justice Scully---John Smith's Views.

The energetic action taken by Superintendent Washburn on Thursday night, to suppress the musical dens of infamy at the corner of Randolph and Canal streets, was well seconded yesterday morning by Justice Scully, before whom the parties arrested—proprietors, performers and spectators—were taken for trial. The two saloons provided a total of no less than 165 prisoners, who, on arriving in Court, after their night's confinement, looked very miserable and wobegone. The trial of the motley crowd, composed of citizens, sea-going men, thieves, gamblers, and other worthies, passed off without any excitement. The testimony of Capt. Lull having been heard with regard to the nature of the places in which the arrests were made, Justice Scully addressed the crowd as follows:

REMARKS OF THE JUDGE.

You have heard the testimony of Capt. Lull, in relation to the character of the places where you were arrested. I cannot believe that you are all bad men. I should be sorry to think that so many dangerous men could be found collected in one place for vicious purposes and from dishonest motives. I am free to tell you that I believe the most of you did not intend to do anything wrong in visiting these disreputable shows, and the policemen who arrested you did not think you guilty of a wrong intent. The reasons for making the raid were these: Reports are made to the police every day of robberies, fights, shooting, stabbing, and skull-cracking affrays at these places. The innocent and unwary frequent them—first, because they are free, and, second, because they can get beer or other drinks, and listen to the music and other performances while they are drinking. There is no objection to moderate drinking, and none to decent stage representations. Men who work all day, and who cannot afford to frequent high-priced places of amusement, are entitled to enjoy themselves in the evening. But these are not the places to seek enjoyment. They are dangerous resorts. Strangers, passing along the street, and attracted by the music and the loud laughter, and, not knowing the character of the crowd, enter, drink beer, or, perhaps, other beverages, and remain. Thieves notice them, cultivate their acquaintance, follow them out, and rob them as soon as it can be done without danger of arrest. Men who have worked hard all summer, and have saved their earnings to take home to their families, in this manner lose every cent they possess. It is the object of the officers to break these places up, and in that manner protect the innocent. The only way to do this is to remove the patronage that is bestowed upon them. The best way to do that, and the only way, is to "pull" the concert-cellars, and fine all who are found there. It may be a dear after-piece to the little amusement you sought, but it is necessary to do so. I am not inclined to be severe. Many of you may be entirely innocent, and some of you are undoubtedly thieves, but in the absence of evidence I cannot discriminate. I had rather let a thief escape with a nominal fine than inflict unmerited punishment upon an innocent man. But I cannot let you go entirely. Should I discharge you, I should undo what the police are trying to do, and my action would paralyze their efforts for good. I hope the light fine that I shall inflict this morning will prove a lesson that you will never forget. I should be glad to let you go, could I do so conscientiously. The keepers are the men who deserve to be punished, not you. But the moral effect would be lost if I should discharge you entirely. You are fined $3 each.

The entire crowd was taken to the cells below, only a few having the money with which to pay their fines.

DANIEL D. EMMETT,

who ran the saloon in the basement, on being called, entered a plea, acknowledging that he was heartily ashamed of having been concerned in such an occupation, and throwing himself upon the mercy of the Court. Emmett is a man who years ago stood at the top of the minstrel profession, and is known as the author of "Dixie," and one or two negro melodies of world-wide popularity. Since the fire he has sunk lower and lower until the present climax of degradation. He told the Court that he intended to keep a decent place, had employed no women, and was sorry for the disturbances which occurred in his saloon, but which he had no power to prevent. He expressed pleasure at seeing the police had made an attempt to suppress himself and his colleagues. In conclusion, he asked for leniency at the hands of the Court, who accordingly softened the sentence he had resolved upon inflicting, and fined him $25, stating that a repetition of the offense would call upon the offender the full penalty prescribed by the law.

Clark, the proprietor of No. 23 Randolph street, and half-a-dozen of the "ladies," resplendent in a profusion of paint and lack of clothing, called for a change of venue to Justice Banyon's Court, at the Armory. What he will do with them remains to be seen.

WHAT JOHN SMITH KNOWS.

The Superintendent of Police received the following letter yesterday. John Smith, the author, seems to have a very accurate knowledge of the locations of the concert-saloons, and must, therefore, know whereof he speaks. His letter, although illiterate, is entitled to some consideration:

SUPERINTENDENT WASHBURN.—DEAR SIR: You should make a raid on the varieties at 66 South Canal street and 133 West Madison street, as those two places is full of thieves and pickpockets. They should be done the same as the two places you raided on Randolph street last night, as there are more professionals make their headquarters at 66 Canal and 133 West Madison. You should use all places alike. There is two notorious dens on the South Side—Ryan's, corner Clark and Monroe, and Hauton's, 555 South Clark street; also the Winter Garden, at No. 410 South Clark. It is not fair to arrest two and let the rest Scott free. Don't favor the rest. Yours truly, JOHN SMITH, Who likes fair, lay.

Answer by the Press. If not I will send it to the Press in a week's time. SMITH.

A SLIGHT MISTAKE.

How Mr. Jones Mistook a Telegraph Boy for Burglars, and the Consequences.

There lives on Michigan avenue a tall, good-looking gentleman, distinguished in many ways, so many that a characteristic feature is difficult to find. He is one of the best fellows in the world, and might be selected on that account. He might be recognized by his eccentricity. Possibly the cut of his eye-glass, and its attitude upon his nose might lead to his identification. Or one might guess pretty nearly if it were stated concisely that he had plenty of money, which he disposed of in a rational, comfortable way; that every body knows him; and that he has contributed his share to Chicago's street architecture. There are many ways by which he could be known, but mention of them is discreetly omitted. He is not anxious to appear in print, very naturally under the circumstances, and he shall go incognito to the world over the pseudonym of Jones.

Adjoining him on Michigan avenue lives another jolly fellow who might likewise be designated. One might call him Smith. Smith went home quite late the other night. He had been "obtaining news about the panic," he assured his anxious wife, and the unusual redness of his eyes and unsteadiness of his manner fully corroborated the statement. The "news" had actually affected his speech, for his tongue erred a little in distinctness of utterance. While relating some of the incidents of the panic that morning (it was very early in the morning) to Mrs. Smith, a noise was heard below, and Smith, with the courage usually begotten of "learning news about the panic," decided to investigate the cause. He hastened down stairs and heard some one stumbling round. Then came a crash, and the intruder made his exit by the window, leaving Smith in a state of nervous excitement quite prostrating in its effects.

Next day Mrs. Smith told Mrs. Jones what had happened, and Mrs. Jones told her husband. James (that name will do as well as any) heard her with alarm. Burglars are uncomfortable visitors, and that night James dreamed of them. He dreamed that a battalion of burglars had arrived, and called upon him to surrender. Sword in hand, he had rushed down to meet the burglars in the hall, but before he could annihilate them they shot him. No sooner was he fairly convinced in his dream that he was a "demnition moist unpleasant body," than he awoke with a start. A tremendous ring at the door-bell was the cause of his waking. But for that ring James might have dreamed out his funeral, and seen his successor claiming his fast horse (James has, or ought to have a fast horse), and hearing him say that that horse would have been a trotter if Jim hadn't ruined him, and all that sort of thing. He might have dreamed his way into Paradise and spent a very sociable evening there, and related his adventures among the saints on waking. But while that ring brought him back to earth, it threatened him with a departure from it.

Mrs. J. gave him a nudge and said "Burglars." James said "Pshaw," and thought of his dream.

Mrs. Jones insisted that there were several burglars, whereupon James said he would go down.

Mrs. Jones said if he did they would severally kill him in the hall as soon as the door was opened, and then steal his watch and chain, and other valuables in the house, and what would he do then?

Mr. Jones said he did not care, but he guessed he would try it with a gun himself, and prepared to arm himself. All was still as he reached for a mighty Colt, nearly 13 inches long, when another pull from the burglars warned him not to infuriate them by delay. Jim muttered something like a prayer, and examined his revolver. He stole down, holding his weapon at full-cock until he reached the door. He was robed in white, and his eye-glasses glistened on the bridge of his nose. Everything was as silent as death. The assassins had evidently concealed themselves, and would spring on to him as soon as the door was opened, kill him, and rifle the house. Once more he looked at his pistol, and silently slipped the bolts, one by one, his heart palpitating horribly. Then he turned the key silently, and placed his hand upon the knob. "I'll take them by surprise, bless them!" said Mr. Jones, with his usual emphasis and good will, and he swung open the door with such sudden energy that the small boy on the other side of it fairly yelled with terror. His dismay was not allayed by the sight of the white-robed apparition, and the unusual armament with which Mr. Jones bristled.

"What do you want?" shouted Jim, as he stepped on his fallen eye-glass.

"I—I've got a dispatch for Mr. J. G. Jones," stammered the youth in an agony of fear.

Jim went up the stairs to his bed-room nearly as fast as the boy went down the front steps. The questions which agitated them as individuals need not be discussed. Jim says no burglar can tempt him down stairs again, and the telegraph boy always passes that house on the other side of Michigan avenue.

THE EXPOSITION.

The Great Show Still Prosperous—A Large Number of Country People in Attendance Yesterday—Fire-Anniversary Entertainment—The Music.

The Exposition developed nothing particularly new yesterday. The attendance was not quite as large as on the preceding day, but, considering the unfavorable character of the weather and the muddy streets, it was fair. It is estimated that from 10,000 to 12,000 people went through the building during the prescribed hours. The majority of the visitors, judging from their fresh faces and unfashionable attire, were rural folk, and they seemed immensely pleased at the many rare sights which the show affords. The influx of country people yesterday was larger than at any time since the opening of the Exposition, and the managers feel confident the patronage from this source will steadily increase, now that the general financial stringency is almost at an end. It would be difficult to tell what the people most admired in the great display. Possibly they cannot tell themselves, as they saw too much at once to make particularizing an easy matter.

PERSONAL.

Among the prominent gentlemen who were visitors yesterday were Mr. T. E. Sickles, General Superintendent of the Union Pacific Railroad, and Gen. H. L. Lansing, of Philadelphia, a Commissioner of the National Centennial Exposition. They were astonished at the immensity of the work performed by the originators and managers of the enterprise, and predicted that next year it would assume national importance.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

met in the afternoon, and ordered the immediate erection of contribution boxes for the reception contributions for the relief of the yellow fever sufferers of Memphis and Shreveport. They also perfected the arrangements for an extra entertainment on the night of Oct. 9, which is to be in a measure commemorative of the great fire. The programme will be found in the advertising columns of this issue.

THE ELGIN WATCH COMPANY'S

miniature factory continues to be one of the centres of attraction. They have in operation the following machinery: Machine for finishing jewels, turning pinions, cutting pinions, cutting wheels, finishing staffs, &c.; polishing pinions, making screws, making jewel pins, turning barrels, pivot lathes, pallet machines, press and punching machine, punches and dies for pallets, wheels, ratchets, click springs, regulators, etc.; end shaking machine, expansion balance machines, staff grinding lathe, conical balance pivot machine, escapement setting tool, and universal jobbing lathe.

EXCURSION DAYS.

E. St. John, General Ticket Agent of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, has prepared the following excursion time-table to enable the people along their line to visit the Exposition at commutation rates—one and one-fifth fare for the round trip:

Wednesday, Oct. 8—From Tiskilwa to Rock Island, inclusive; tickets good to return on or before Oct. 10.

Monday, Oct. 13—From Davenport to Marengo, Iowa, inclusive; tickets good to return on or before Oct. 21.

Monday, Oct. 20—From Valley Junction to Council Bluffs, inclusive; tickets good to return on or before Oct. 25.

Thursday, Oct. 23—From Summit to Belknap, including Sigourney Branch; tickets good to return on or before Oct. 28.

Monday, Oct. 27—From Dakeville to Leavenworth and Atchison, inclusive; tickets good to return on or before Nov. 1.

MUSICAL PROGRAMME.

The following is the concert programme for this afternoon and evening:

AFTERNOON.

1.	March—"Vogesen"	Zikoff
2.	Potpourri—"La Martyr"	Donizetti
3.	Waltz—"La Petite Coquette"	Zikoff
4.	Overture—"Light Cavalry"	Suppe
5.	Polka—"The Mill"	Strauss
6.	Fantasie—"Der Freischutz"	Weber
7.	Song—"Why Do I Weep for Thee?"	Wallace
8.	Potpourri—Popular songs	Beyer
9.	Galop—"Over Land and Sea"	Piefke

EVENING.

1.	March—"Prince Frederick Carl"	Bilse
2.	Potpourri—"The Lily of Killarney"	Benedict
3.	Overture—"Zanetta"	Auber
4.	Song—"Ye Merry Birds"	Gumbert
5.	Polka—"Cadet"	Bilse
6.	Potpourri—"Martha"	Flotow
7.	Waltzes—"Vienna Greeting"	Strauss
8.	Fantasie—"Hibernicon"	Beyer
9.	Quadrille—"Melodien"	Strauss

Conductor—Flodoard Hoffmann.

SPRINGFILED.

The Sin of Harper's Defalcation Has Been Visited upon His Innocent Coadjutors—The State Board of Equalization and Cook County Taxes.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AMAZING JUSTICE.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 3.—Mr. Commissioner of the Internal Revenue is repeating the farce of locking the door after the horse has been stolen. He has made an onslaught on the little fellows in this district, placing two of them in a condition of suspended animation, and another has been permanently disabled—from drawing any more pay from Uncle Samuel—by being removed from office. The wrath first fell upon Charles B. Dickinson, Deputy Collector of McLean County, who, since Harper was suspended, has been acting Collector of the District by assignment. Mr. Dickinson has failed to collect certain penalties adjudged against several distillers at Pekin, amounting to $12,590, notwithstanding Mr. Yaryan, who is still here representing the Government, has urged him to do so, warning him, in the event of his not doing so, that he would be suspended. The order of suspension came to-day, and it is said that Mr. A. H. Purdie, Deputy Collector for this county, will be designated as Acting Collector until Col. Merriam shall receive information of the approval of his official bond, which has been forwarded to the Department. Mr. Dickinson says, in his justification, that if he had distrained the property of the distillers, the only way in which he could force payment, it would have involved him in a lawsuit, and as he was merely acting as Collector and could not hope to secure the payment before Col. Merriam should enter upon his duties, he did not propose to encounter the trouble and litigation.

VICARIOUS ATONEMENT.

Next in order, James M. James, Deputy Collector of Tazewell County, was suspended. His offense consisted in approving a bond, it is claimed, knowing that the sureties were stockholders in the company it was intended to restrain, and not informing the Government of the fact; and, second, in holding money in his possession belonging to the Government, and not paying over when the demand is made.

Next, Mr. Manfred Wemple, Gauger at the Pekin distilleries, is removed from office on the ground that he became surety on the bonds of the man he was appointed to watch.

LICENSE WAS ISSUED

to-day to the United States Ozone Company, of Chicago; capital, $500,000. Certificates of organization were issued to the Peoria Furniture Company; capital, $50,000. Also to the Workingmen's Loan and Homestead Association, and the Central Hall Company, of Wyoming, Stark County; capital, $2,250.

THE STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION

are near the end of their work, unless, by argument, some glaring wrongs, which are claimed to exist, are changed, in which event several days would elapse before the change would be adjusted to the other parts of the State. The one change which will be demanded is, that the assessment of Cook County lots shall be lowered. The Committee on Town Lots added 60 per cent to the assessed value, against the earnest protest of Mr. Derrickson; and now comes the General Equalization Committee and raise the per cent to be added to 107. Mr. Derrickson remarked to-day that one more raise all around, and Cook County would pay all the taxes of the State. The general Committee expect to report to-morrow, and, if it shall be adopted, the Board will adjourn early next week, as there will then remain only the report of the Capital Stock Committee, and their report will soon be completed.

FAIRS.

Lake County (Ill.) Fair.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WAUKEGAN, Ill., Oct. 3.—The Lake County Horse-Growers' and Agricultural Association have been holding a most successful fair at Waukegan for the last three days, closing yesterday. The attendance has been highly satisfactory as an average, and the second day was unusually large, reaching 7,000. A still larger number were expected yesterday, but the rain alarmed many who thought that the fair would be continued another day, and so they failed to witness some very pretty trotting. The morning, in spite of the rain, was devoted to the display of stallions and cattle, the display in both classes being very gratifying to the lovers of fine animals. At 1 o'clock the sky partially cleared up and the rain ceased, so that the races were called about 3:30. The first was for a purse of $200, for which six horses were entered, four of whom started. The heats were all closely contested, the black gelding Pollywog winning each heat by no more than a neck.

The second race, also for $200, had three starters, but was practically a walk-over for Charles Brown's light-gray gelding, Phil Sheridan. The time was very slow, owing to the condition of the track, but the crowd was jolly, and appeared determined to be in good humor.

The judges on the Butter Committee found that they had some eighty packages of first-class butter to make a choice among for three premiums, and there were so many which were of the highest quality that they were forced to give up their task in despair of doing justice and giving satisfaction. They therefore divided the lots into three classes, there being thirteen of the highest class, and this butter was readily sold at 50 cents per pound. Having only three premiums offered, and having tried "thirteen into three, you can't," the Committee thought this the only way of settling the question equitably.

The first premium for stallions was awarded to Gen. Thomas, owned by D. W. Arnold, of Waukegan, and the first premium for short horns was taken by the herd, numbering fifteen, of Samuel Dysart, of Franklin Grove. His bull, the Duke of Airdrie, and the cow Grace Pierce, took the first premiums in their respective classes. Mr. C. C. Parks, of Waukegan, who has hitherto carried off the premiums for short-horns at all the fairs in the northern part of Illinois, had a fine herd also, but he was, in this case, forced to lower his colors.

Though strictly the Association, as its name implies, is intended to improve the breed of horses and cattle, and to advance agricultural pursuits, they have a very tasty building for miscellaneous objects, such as fruits, flowers, sewing-machines, pianos, tapestry, worsted work, and other things dear to the feminine heart. The display in this department was quite good, and was thronged with all the youth and beauty of Lake County during the rainy portion of the day. It would not be just to the Lake County Fair nor to the fair Lake County not to notice, with admiration, the great number of charming girls there assembled. Out of a crowd to-day numbering some 5,000 our reporter estimates that 2,499 were pretty girls, ranging in age from sweet sixteen to fair, fat, and forty. He thought at first that there was 2,500, but, on reflection, he concluded that he counted one twice.

The success of this first attempt is very gratifying to the managers, and they hope and expect that this is the inauguration of a long series of similar profitable and improving displays.

Crawford County (O.) Fair.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUCYRUS, O., Oct. 3.—The Crawford County Fair closed to-day. It was a grand success. The exhibitition of all classes of goods has been good, and the show of live stock has excelled anything previous. The attendance has been very large. Yesterday over 10,000 people were on the grounds, and to-day 6,000. The total receipts are over $2,000. The weather has been remarkably fine.

The sweepstakes trot was won to-day by Kate Campbell, of Upper Sandusky, in three straight heats. Time, 2:36, 2:39, 2:36; Tom Hunter, an Indiana horse, second; Fanny, of Mount Gilead, third.

Northern Wisconsin Fair.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Oct. 3.—The rain to-day nearly broke up the Northern State Fair. The city is full of strangers, but the attendance at the fair has been light. The receipts to-day, amounted to about $500; and the total receipts of this fair will be about $6,500, which is far better than at any previous exhibition. The special premium for the largest number of entries by one person was given to C. V. Drundage of Ripon, who had made one hundred and forty entries.

The Indianapolis Exposition.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 3.—There was another immense throng at the Exposition to-day, full as large as yesterday. It is estimated that 50,000 people attended during the day and evening. The impression that this is the last week of the Exposition is erroneous, as there is one week more, with special attractions for each day. The courts and business houses generally closed to-day to attend the Exposition.

Hardin County (O.) Fair.

KENTON, Oct. 3.—There has been a very full attendance at the Hardin County Fair, which closes to-day. Taking into consideration the fact that this is but a County Fair, and a new one at that, the display of fruits, vegetables, and live stock are wonderful. The exhibition of machinery is very good.

The races to-day have been very fair. James White's black mare won the trotting race. Time, 2:48.

LaGrange County (Ind.) Fair.

LAGRANGE, Ind., Oct. 3.—The LaGrange County Fair has been a decided success. The weather being very fine to-day, the last and best, there have been fully 5,000 people in attendance. The various departments were filled to overflowing. The display of fine fruit, farm produce, and stock was especially good, showing that the design of the association to encourage an advance in blooded stock and good produce is having the desired effect. The exhibition surpasses any previous one ever held in this county. The entire entries were nearly 1,200. The races were quite exciting, numerous county horses being entered, showing an increase in fast stock.

St. Joseph County (Mich.) Fair.

MENDON, Mich., Oct. 3.—The St. Joseph County fair, held at Centreville, closed to-day. It has been a perfect success this fall, and beyond all expectations. The most remarkable feature was the ladies' silver band of Centreville, which made quite a display.

The races were uncommonly good. The best time was made by Lancier, of Kalamazoo—2:40. In going his third heat the driver fell off, but the stallion went ahead and won the heat without a driver.

Female Nimrods.

"The late war," writes a correspondent from France, "has made so much gunpowder enter into our habits as to account for the mania which has set among ladies for the sporting season. They look forward to the opening of the game season with all the impetuosity of an old sportsman. It is only ladies of the very upper classes and actresses who indulge in the amusement, and extremes thus meet, often in preserves. Soon boarding-schools must include the handling of fowling-pieces among the elegant accomplishments and extras. We have the drawing-room pistol—it only makes paf! we want the rifle, to make boumm! There are people who no more like lady Nimrods than blue-stockings, and a real disciple of St. Hubert prefers to be alone. Women are never more interesting than when they remain women; they do not look such when they are dressed in jack-boots, with zouave velvet pantaloons buttoning at the knee, blouse in velvet, tightened to the waist by a leather belt; falling shirt-collar and brigand hat. Such is the fashion of the daughters of the regiment of sportsmen."

—Leather made from the skin of the white whale is now a regular article of manufacture at some of the villages in Canada. It is both fine and durable, and shoe thongs made of it are said never to break.

THE COURTS.

How a Man Earned $1,000 by Letting a Derrick Fall On Him.

Enjoined from Making a Road Through a Vegetable-Patch.

A Fire-Engine Replevined---The Superior Court---Brief Notes.

Yesterday's Proceedings Before the Supreme Court.

Judge Rogers was occupied yesterday in hearing the case of Philip Lohr against John B. Wilson, the Prairie State Loan & Trust Company, and Henderson & Smith, contractors. Lohr claims that he was injured by a falling derrick in front of the building occupied by the Prairie State Savings Company, while he was riding in a carriage or hack on South Desplaines street in front of the building, and that he has been disabled ever since in consequence thereof. Wilson is a contractor, who took the contract for the mason work, and then sub-let the stone-setting to Henderson and Sims. The Prairie State Company claim that they are not responsible for the damage done, as they had no control of the derrick, the whole work for which a derrick was needed having been given to Wilson. Wilson thinks he should not be held responsible, as the derrick was used by Henderson and Sims, and Henderson, Sims not being in court, affirms that the derrick was not in use at the time the accident occurred, but that it was caused by a person riding on an omnibus, who pulled one of the guys which held the derrick upright, and thus caused it to fall. The accident created considerable excitement and wonder at the time, as the driver of the hack, Fisher, escaped, while one of his passengers was instantly killed, and the other, the plaintiff, badly injured. Messrs. Bunyan, Avery, Loomis, and Comstock appear for the plaintiff; Mr. Leake for Wilson; Scovil, Corwin, and Bailey for the Prairie State Company; and H. C. Hoyes for Henderson. The defendants defended separately. The jury were out about two hours and a half, and returned with a verdict against the Prairie State Loan and Trust Company for $1,100, and found the other defendants not guilty.

INJUNCTION AGAINST MAKING A ROAD.

John Mooney complains of Moses S. Hunting, David F. Bishop, and Matilda L. Reynolds for attempting to make a road across his premises, which are situated on the Elston road in the S. E. ¼ of Section 15, 40, 30. Complainants allege that he has a fine vegetable garden there. Defendants claim a piece of land immediately adjoining, and maintain that, by some plat or subdivision, a road or street was laid out across his property, and they attempted, on the 30th of September last, to lay out said road by tearing down his fence and driving across his land with plows and scrapers, tearing up his vegetables, and not allowing him time to gather them. He claims that his land is not in any subdivision, nor is there any road across it. He is apprehensive lest they should recommit the offense, and prays an injunction, which was granted, under a bond of $1,000.

PETITION TO ADOPT A CHILD.

Henry Ahrensfeld filed a petition to be allowed to adopt Anna Rosa Ziegler, a girl about 4 years old. Her father is dead and her mother poor and with difficulty able to support her, while petitioner is possessed of considerable property. The mother filed her consent to the petition, and the child also is willing.

REPLEVIN OF A FIRE-ENGINE.

Lewis H. Bisbee filed an affidavit for replevin yesterday in the Circuit Court against Benjamin Dulder. Bisbee claims that he is Secretary of the Rotary Fire Extinguisher Company, and that Dulder has wrongfully taken from said Company an engine known as "Drake No. 1," valued at $2,500.

SUPERIOR COURT.

On Monday next will commence the October term of the Superior Court. Judge Jamieson will be exclusively occupied in trying the condemnation cases for opening Dearborn and North State streets. Judge Smith, of Galesburg, will hear ante-fire cases, Judge Porter and Judge Murphy the regular calendar, and Judge Gary will take the chancery side. Judge Murphy will not be in Court Monday until 2 p. m.

CRIMINAL COURT.

Bernhard Nicoll plead guilty to larceny, and was sentenced to five years at the Reform School.

Fred L. Curtis, for larceny, was sentenced to ten days in the County Jail.

Edward Beane, the conductor, gave bail in the sum of $10,000 to appear before the Circuit Court of Will County.

COURTS IN BRIEF.

John McGinniss filed a præcipe for assumpsit against John Tilford and Bridget Tilford, claiming $5,000.

A judgment was entered by confession against Asahel and Lucius J. Pierce, and in favor of the Citizens' National Bank of Faribault, for the sum of $5,652.

A petition to quiet title was filed by Marcus C. Stearns, who claims the west four feet of Lot 7 and that part of Lot 8 lying east of the extension of Dearborn street, in Block 141, School Section Addition. Also Lots 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, and 8, in Wallace & Butler's Subdivision of Block 135, School Section Addition. Also another petition to quiet title to Lots 3, 4, and 5, lying south of the Healy Slough, in Block 24, Canal Trustees' Subdivision of south fractional part of Sec. 29, 39, 14, and Lots 10, 11, and 12, in Block 24, and Lots 18 and 18½, in Stearns' Subdivision of Lot 13, in the same block. Also another petition for the south fourteen feet of Sub-Lot 2, of Lot 9, Block 18, and north thirty-six feet of Lot 9, Block 18, in fractional Sec. 15.

Margaretta C. Stearns also filed a petition to establish title to a part of Lots 6 and 7, in Block 141, School Section Addition.

A petition was filed to confirm title by Martha Webster Miller, against Thomas Braun to Blocks 4, 6, 8, 10, 13, 16 and 20, and the N. 1-5 part of Block 23 in the Subdivision of the N. W. ¼ of Section 34, 38, 14.

An information was filed by Charles A. Reed, on behalf of the people of Illinois to reproduce a map or plat of Sophia M. Fox's Subdivision of the S. ½ of Lots 1 and 2 of the S. E. ¼ of Section 6, 40, 13.

Both the Judges of the United States Courts were absent yesterday, and nothing was transacted therein.

Judge Wallace was occupied the most of the day in hearing the tax matters.

To-day the prisoners in the Criminal Court will be sentenced.

THE SUPREME COURT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., Oct. 3.—The Supreme Court met this morning at the usual hour of 9 o'clock, the whole bench being present. There was a marked contrast between the attendance to-day and yesterday, and the proceedings, though probably important in their ultimate results, were of a very uninteresting character. The business transacted was as follows:

BY MR. JUSTICE CRAIG.

300—N. P. Iglehart and the Brighton Company, impleaded, &c., v. E. P. Vail et al. A motion is made by appellant for an extension of time to file abstracts and briefs. The motion is supported by affidavit, which, on examination, we deem sufficient, and the time is extended fifteen days.

BY MR. JUSTICE SCHOLFIELD.

423—Asa Vail v. Nicholas P. Iglehart. This is a motion for leave to file amended record, supported by affidavit. The motion is allowed.

BY MR. JUSTICE SCOTT.

31—Eugene Tuttle, impleaded with John G. Tuttle et al. v. Auren Garrett et al. In this case the defendants in error have entered their appearance, and the respective counsel have stipulated that in consideration thereof the defendants in error may have thirty days in which to file briefs and arguments. While we do not permit parties to stipulate so as to avoid our rules, in virtue of the fact that the defendants in error were not in Court, and could not be compelled to go to trial at this term, we allow the time agreed upon in the stipulation. Otherwise we would not permit them to stipulate so as to avoid the effect of our rules.

NEW MOTIONS.

132—John McFarland et al. v. Alexander H. Dey. Diminution of record suggested and motion for leave to file amended record as per stipulation filed. Leave given and amended record filed.

141—John P. Harris et al. v. Paul Cornell et al. Motion for extension of time to file briefs by appellee, until Oct. 12, as per stipulation filed.

204—Nathan Corwith et al. v. Belden F. Culver. Motion for additional time to file briefs on behalf of appellee.

328—The C., R. I. & P. R. R. Co. v. John Moffitt. Same motion.

340—Samuel Voris v. Sophia Sloan et al. Appellant asks for leave to file arguments within ten days.

396—John E. Sutherland et al. v. Adeline B. Sutherland. Motion by appellant for extension of time in which to file briefs and abstracts, on affidavit filed.

400—John Kennedy et al. v. Patrick Kennedy. Motion to set aside order of dismissal, and for extension of time in which to file briefs and abstracts.

401—George Irons v. Frank E. Marshall.

Mr. Garrison—A motion was made to dismiss this appeal, on the ground that the appeal bond had not been filed in season in the court below, and the appeal was dismissed. The prayer for an appeal was on the 18th day of February, and the appeal bond was filed on the 7th and approved on the 8th day of March, which I conceive comes within the rule. I now move to set aside the order of dismissal and to reinstate the case. The records show for themselves what the facts in the case are.

THE CALL OF THE DOCKET.

The Chief Justice then proceeded to call the docket for the day, and the several causes were disposed of in manner following:

321—Charles V. Dyer v. Thomas J. Sutherland. Taken on call.

322—Cornelius O'Callaghan v. Margaret O'Callaghan. Same.

323—Racine & Mississippi Railroad Company v. Farmers' Loan & Trust Company et al. Same.

324—Robert Leech and Edward C. Cootedge, impleaded, &c., v. John Wentworth et al. Same.

325—John A. Mellendy et al. v. C. Dean Austin et al. Same.

326—John Munn et al. v. Walter S. Burgess et al. Same.

327—Lucy Breckenridge v. Martha Long et al. Judgment affirmed under the rule.

328—Washburn v. Iver Doe et al. Appeal dismissed under the rule.

329—Henry F. Valette v. John J. Bennett. Taken on call.

330—Samuel A. Toleman et al. v. Hamilton C. Daniels, impleaded, &c. Same.

331—Chicago West Division Railway Company v. Ehye Bert. Same.

332—Livingston Compton v. William Payne. Continued.

333—Pedro Frakes v. Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad Company. Judgment affirmed under the rule.

334—Henry Linnemeyer v. John Miller et al. Taken on call.

335—Conrad Schnell et al. v. Paul Rathbarth. Same.

336—Joseph Dinet v. The People ex rel. Joseph Pershing. Same.

337—John Snowell et al. v. Joseph E. Moss. Same.

338—L. W. Volk et al. v. James A. Roche. Same.

339—Weed Sewing Machine Company v. Sarah G. Smith. Judgment affirmed under the rule.

340—Samuel Voris v. Sophia Sloan et al. Judgment affirmed under the rule.

TO-MORROW'S CALL.

The call of the docket to-morrow will embrace cases from No. 341 to 360, inclusive.

ADJOURNMENT.

There being no further business before the Court to-day, an adjournment was had until to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

CORRECTION.

In to-day's paper 315, 316, 317, 318 and 319 appear as being affirmed. This is not in accordance with my dispatch of yesterday. They should be stated as taken on call.

BOARD OF POLICE.

Trial of Charges Against Policemen—How Alderman Mahr Made Himself Very Offensive.

The Police Commissioners held a regular meeting yesterday, Commissioner Cleveland in the Chair, and present Commissioners Wright and Sheridan.

Officer James O'Connor was discharged for leaving his beat to go and see his girl, and in addition for threatening to make a corpse out of Officer Dewey.

James Gresham, a policeman on probation, was charged with maltreating Mathias Klein. The latter had been drinking beer in company with his friends in a saloon on North avenue, and, when going home, met Gresham, who asked him questions, and finally took him to the station, clubbing him en route.

Gresham swore that Klein attempted to stab him with a knife, and the station-keeper proved positively that Gresham's coat was cut when he arrived at the station. Gresham swore that he saw Klein sneaking along by the side of a fence, and, taking him for a suspicious character, inquired where he was going and who he was. Klein responded in discourteous language, and then was arrested, the stabbing and clubbing following. Gresham defended himself with ability, showing considerable intelligence and tact.

While the trial was going on, Ald. Peter Mahr, taking advantage of his exalted official station, stood inside the railing behind the Commissioners, and kept up a running fire of comment to the members of the Court, to the effect that he, the great Ald. Mahr, would not believe Gresham under oath, and in other ways trying to prejudice the Commissioners against the officer. Finally the case was taken under advisement, and then Mahr made a speech to the Court in defense of his constituent, saying "He is the peaceablest citizen in our Ward," besides making other impertinent and extra-Aldermanic remarks.

Commissioners Cleveland and Wright condescended to reply, intimating that they did not believe Mahr. The Commissioners should have had Mahr arrested for contempt of Court, and for attempting to unduly influence its decision. Mr. Mahr is not yet a Police Commissioner, though he assumed to run the whole Board yesterday.

The case was taken under advisement.

Charges preferred against Officer August Keller, for maltreating a citizen, were dismissed, no witnesses appearing.

Officer John Stift was charged with conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, in striking Robert Lanigan. The officer claimed that he acted in self-defense, and that Lanigan, who was drunk, attempted to strike him. There was nothing interesting in the case except that Lanigan referred to Ald. Mahr for a character. Peter seems to be the special friend and champion of the police wallopers who reside in his ward, and have the honor to be among his constituents.

The case was taken under advisement.

The Board adjourned.

THE SCOURGE AT MEMPHIS.

Bishop Whitehouse received a telegram from Memphis signed by three of the city clergy, yesterday, soliciting assistance from the churches here, and the Bishop accordingly requests the clergy to appeal to their respective congregations on Sunday (to-morrow). The telegram is as follows:

Yellow fever increasing greatly. Destitution terrible. Death everywhere. Give us your Sunday offerings.
REV. JAMES CARMICHAEL,
REV. GEORGE WHITE, D. D.,
REV. GEORGE C. HARRIS.

The following private dispatch was received from Memphis yesterday:

MEMPHIS, Oct. 3.—*F. A. Mitchell:* The yellow fever is on the increase. We need assistance very badly. Will the citizens of Chicago help us?
J. A. SIMMONS.

EVANSTON.

Dr. C. H. Mann, of this place, celebrated the completion of his new residence by an old-fashioned house-warming, on Thursday evening. A large number of invited guests assembled at an early hour, and after an inspection of the elegant upholstering and furnishings of the different apartments, spent the evening in social enjoyment. There was music, and dancing, and charades. Messrs. Winne and Fuller entertained the company with their specialties, and when the guests dispersed at 1 o'clock, they unanimously expressed themselves in favor of the genial Doctor's mode of practice.

The Methodist Church Sociable was well attended, and passed off very pleasantly. Some excellent music was furnished by Messrs. Merwin and Ayars, and Misses Mattison, Perry, and Mrs. McCune.

California Sunday Train.

The through Pacific express for Council Bluffs, Omaha, San Francisco, and all other Far-West points, will leave the Central Depot, foot of Lake street, at 10 a. m. Sunday, Oct. 5; stopping at Indiana avenue and Canal street stations. This is the line that has been awarded the last contract for the transportation of the overland mails to and from San Francisco, Australia, China, and Japan. Through tickets via Chicago & Northwestern and Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroads will be good on this train.

A New Work on Bookkeeping.

W. A. Drew, proprietor of Drew's Business College, Nos. 278 and 280 West Madison street, has arranged a new work on bookkeeping, so simplified that an intelligent student can acquire a knowledge of accounts without a teacher. The work is adapted for common schools, business colleges, and the counting-house. It contains 130 pages, and is neatly bound in cloth. The mysteries of double-entry bookkeeping become a simple progressive science in this work. Copies sent by mail by remitting $1.50 to the author. Send stamp for particulars of the college course at this institution.

Free Exhibition.

The largest variety, most elegant in style and finish, and fully warranted. Office and library desks and tables sold by the manufacturers, A. H. Andrews & Co., Nos. 166 to 170 State street, corner of Monroe, at cost, for sixty days. Their city or country friends will do well to make a note of this.

Opening.

Evans & Hickey will have a formal opening of their new and spacious liquor store, No. 205 East Randolph street, this evening. All their friends and the public are invited to be present.

THE LIQUOR LAW.

It Is Held to Be Constitutional by the Supreme Court.

A Man Cannot Sell Liquor Without Taking Out a License.

Opinion of Justice Scott, Delivered on the 1st Instant.

The following is the opinion of the Supreme Court, announced by Mr. Justice Scott on the 1st inst., which, by the kindness of Mr. Trimble, Clerk of the Supreme Court, our reporter has been enabled to copy:

This was a prosecution commenced before a Justice of the Peace against the appellant, for selling intoxicating liquors without a license. The Justice found him guilty, and assessed a fine of $20 against him, and rendered judgment accordingly. On an appeal, taken to the Circuit Court, the cause was submitted on an agreed state of facts, and the Court, proforma, found the appellant guilty, and entered a judgment against him of $20, and costs of suit.

From the statement of facts it appears the appellant resides near the City of Ottawa, in La Salle County, but not within the limits of any incorporated town or city; that he has never given the requisite bond and obtained a license to keep a grocery as required by the first section of an act entitled "An act to provide against the evils resulting from the sale of intoxicating liquors in the State of Illinois," approved Jan. 13, 1872, and at his residence, as stated, he has repeatedly sold intoxicating liquors in a less quantity than one quart, to any person who desired to purchase, to be drank on his premises by the glass, and the liquors so sold were drank by the persons purchasing, on his premises, by his permission.

It is provided, in the first section of the act under which this prosecution was commenced, it shall be unlawful for any person not having obtained a license to keep a grocery, to sell, in any quantity, intoxicating liquors to be drank on the premises where sold, or in any adjoining room, or any place of public resort connected therewith, and no person shall be granted a license without first giving a bond to the municipality or authority authorized by law to grant licenses, in the penal sum of $3,000, with two sufficient securities, which bond shall be conditioned and for the purposes as therein directed.

The second section provides it shall be unlawful for any person to sell intoxicating liquors to minors unless upon the written authority of their parents, or guardians, or family physician, or to persons intoxicated, or who are in the habit of getting intoxicated.

In the third section it is provided, all places wherein intoxicating liquors are sold in violation of this act shall be taken, held, and declared to be common nuisances, and all such places shall be shut and abated, on the conviction of the keeper thereof.

The sixth section declares what penalties shall be inflicted on the persons violating the provisions of the first and second sections of the act.

The admitted facts show a clear violation of the first section of the statute, but not of the second.

It is insisted a conviction cannot be maintained unless the evidence shows a violation of the first and second sections. The objection seems hypercritical. It is founded on the peculiar phraseology of the sixth section, which imposes the penalties, and which provides that every person guilty of violating the provisions of the "first and second sections" shall forfeit and pay certain penalties.

The penalties imposed by that section are for the violation of either section, and it is not indispensable a party should be guilty of a violation of both before he can be subjected to the forfeitures enumerated. This is the obvious meaning of the words used, and is the construction given to the same language in the statute of Ohio on the same subject, in Miller v. The State (3 Ohio, 475). Our statute, in many respects, is a substantial, and in other parts a literal, transcript of the Ohio law, and it is a rule that, when the Legislature adopts substantially the statute of another State, it is presumed to adopt also the construction previously given it by the Courts of that State, unless such construction is inconsistent with the spirit and policy of our laws. (Riggs et al. v. Wilton et al., 13 Ill., Rep. 15; Campbell v. Quinlin, 3 Scam., 288.)

It is urged, the clause of the third section, which declares all places where intoxicating liquors are sold in violation of this act to be common nuisances, and shall be shut up and abated, authorizes the destruction of private property, and, therefore, contravenes constitutional law.

The construction of this section is not involved, directly, in the decision of this case. Counsel, however, is in error in supposing it authorizes the summary destruction of private property. It authorizes no such thing. It simply declares all places where intoxicating liquors are sold in violation of this act common nuisances, and provides they may be shut up and this illegal traffic carried on there abated. The object is to prevent the assembling of idle and evil-disposed persons, for the purpose of violating the laws of this State. Under what is called the police power, the Legislature has the right to authorize the abatement of a public nuisance, and the carrying on of an illegal traffic in intoxicating liquors, and the assembling of idle and vicious persons for that purpose, is a nuisance, and may be so declared and abated according to law. (Block v. The Town of Jacksonville, 36 Ill. Rep., 301, and cases cited.)

There is nothing in this clause of the third section that we are aware of that contravenes any provision of our Constitution. The same construction has been given to a like provision in the Ohio statute, in Miller vs. The State—*supra.*

The point which seems to be relied on with the most confidence is, the act is in conflict with that clause of the twenty-second section of the fourth article of the Constitution of 1870, which prohibits the passage of local or special laws "granting to any corporation or individual any special or exclusive privilege, immunity, or franchise whatever."

The reason assigned is, the act of 1853 which purports to re-enact the laws which had been repealed by the act of 1851, that authorized county authorities to grant licenses to keep a grocery, was never legally enacted, according to the forms prescribed in the Constitution of 1848, and there was therefore no law in force at the passage of the act of 1872, authorizing the granting of licenses, other than the charters of incorporated towns and cities; and hence, it is said, a person residing outside of the limits of such municipal corporations could not obtain a license, and for that reason the law operates unequally on the citizen, and is void.

It is not perceived how this question can arise in this case. There is a statute that invests the county authorities with a discretionary power to grant licenses to keep a grocery anywhere in the county, except in towns and cities that, under their charters, have the exclusive privilege, which has been in existence since 1845, exclusive of the interval between the passage of the acts of 1851 and 1853. The appellant does not claim he ever applied to the authorities empowered by law to grant licenses for a license for himself. Had the application been made and a license denied, on the ground that there was no law that would authorize it, then the question raised would be presented for decision.

We are, however, of opinion the validity of the present law is not affected by the question whether the act of 1853, which purports to re-enact the laws repealed by the law of 1851, was legally enacted according to the forms of the Constitution, and it is not necessary to express an opinion in regard to it. If it is in fact true, at the date of the passage of the act of 1872, there was no law under which a person residing outside the limits of incorporated towns and cities could obtain a license to keep a grocery, it does not follow the law, for that reason, is unconstitutional.

The act we are considering, in nearly all its provisions, is general, and operates equally upon all classes of citizens within the limits of the State. The first section prohibits all persons from selling intoxicating liquors, who have not first obtained a license as therein provided. The appellant is within this general prohibition. The second section prohibits the sale of such liquors to minors, without the written consent of the parents, guardians, or family physician, and contains an absolute restriction upon all persons, with or without a license, from selling to persons intoxicated, or who are in the habit of getting intoxicated.

If it be conceded that the power to grant a license to keep a grocery is confined to incorporated towns and cities, which, by their charters, have the right to do so, is the law, for that reason, unconstitutional? We think not. Confessedly the sale of intoxicating liquors, to be drank as a beverage, is a fruitful source of crime in our midst, and the cause of much individual suffering. If such are its fruits when hedged about with penal statutes intended to control it, manifestly the unrestrained traffic would be prolific of results that could not be otherwise than detrimental to the best interests of society. It may be the best mode to effectuate the beneficent object the Legislature had in view in the passage of the law, viz., to provide against the evils resulting from the sale of intoxicating liquors, to confine the power to license the sale to incorporated towns and cities, where it is supposed the police force is more efficiently organized, and can better control it. It concerns the public morals, good order, and the welfare of society; and we are not prepared to hold that it is an unauthorized exercise of the police power of the State to so provide. A law that applies to and confers the same general powers on all incorporated towns and cities in the State is not necessarily a special law, and is not inhibited by any provision of the Constitution against special legislation. (Wilkins v. Pollar et al. 18 Ohio, 85).

Being of opinion the law under which this prosecution was commenced is not in conflict with the Constitution of the State, the judgment of the Circuit Court must be affirmed. Judgment affirmed.

"A SINGULAR POISONING CASE."

NEW YORK, Sept. 5, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: A short time since, there appeared in some of the Western papers, under the above caption, the following paragraph:

A telegram from Louisville, Ky., 19th inst., reads: "A singular case of poisoning has just been developed here. A short time ago, J. H. Athey, a druggist in Holly Springs, Miss., sold to one of his patrons a preparation of pepsin, bismuth, and strychnine, put up by Caswell & Hazard, of New York. According to the label, each fluid drachm contains one-sixteenth of a grain of strychnine. The analysis made by Dr. Barnum shows one-tenth of a grain of strychnine in each fluid drachm. The second dose taken by the purchaser produced all the symptoms of poisoning, and, but for the prompt attention of a physician, would have resulted fatally. The preparation is a standard one, and is sold all over the country."

As to this alleged poisoning, the gentleman who is represented to have been so seriously affected says that, "After the second dose, he experienced *a rather unpleasant feeling in the head!* During the afternoon, however, the unpleasant feeling wore off! *He had no physician, nor did he require any.*" This information we received through Mr. J. H. Athey, of Holly Springs, Miss., the druggist referred to in the dispatch as the seller of the elixir. These symptoms, as is well known to every medical man, are not those produced by an overdose of strychnia; therefore the man had *not even the symptoms* of being poisoned.

Mr. Athey procured the remainder of the contents of the bottle, and, some two months after, took it to J. P. Barnum, M. D., of Louisville, Ky., requesting him to analyze a portion. Soon afterward that gentleman announced to the public that he had found it to contain one-tenth of a grain of strychnine to the fluid drachm. Mr. Athey forwarded to us, in sealed packages from Louisville, a portion of the contents of the bottle in question, and from Holly Springs the balance of his purchase of the same lot of elixir, consisting of seven bottles, which we delivered with Mr. Athey's seal unbroken to the eminent chemist, Prof. John C. Draper, of this city. The result of his analysis appears in the following letter:

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK, Aug. 20, 1873.

Messrs. Caswell, Hazard & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: I have submitted the sealed specimen of elixir of pepsin, bismuth, and strychnia, said by J. P. Barnum, M. D., to contain one-tenth of a grain of strychnia to the drachm, to a careful analysis, and find it contains only one-fifty-third of a grain of strychnia to the fluid drachm of the elixir. The contents of the other bottles of the same lot, returned from J. H. Athey, of Holly Springs, Miss., do not contain over one-sixtieth of a grain to the drachm. If the contents of the bottle analyzed by Dr. Barnum have not been tampered with, this difference might be explained by the partial evaporation that would occur in any fluid that was carelessly exposed. Yours, respectfully,

JOHN C. DRAPER, M. D.,
Professor of Chemistry, Medical Department University of New York.

We would add that the quantity of strychnine introduced into any of our preparations is always examined by two thoroughly-competent chemists, and that our elixir of pepsin, bismuth, and strychnia is manufactured not by the bottleful, but in large quantities, and that no complaint has reached us of any excess of strychnine in any of the many other bottles which were filled at the same time and with the same preparation.

If Dr. Barnum's analysis is correct, the gentleman at Holly Springs who took two doses (each a drachm) within five hours, must in that time have had one-fifth of a grain of strychnine, and he would hardly have lived to return the bottle to Mr. Athey.

As the appearance of such a paragraph as the "special telegram" is calculated to greatly injure our reputation as manufacturing chemists, we beg that you will publish this explanation of the true facts of the case. Respectfully yours,

CASWELL, HAZARD & Co.

A FINANCIAL REMEDY.

DECATUR, Ill., Oct. 1, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I send you my opinion for what it is worth as a cure for the money-panic:

First—That the deposit or exchange of gold-interest-bearing Government-bonds as collaterals for the issue of government-currency should be free to all.

Second—That like interest-bearing bonds should always be given in exchange by the Government for its own currency, at the request of the holder, or redeemed in coin at the option of the Government.

This plan opens a free road for money to travel in and out, in obedience to the law of supply and demand, and places the control of it in the people, instead of the money-speculator, lessens the rate of interest on the public debt, keeps the bonds at home, as well as the interest paid on the same, and strengthens the public credit by keeping the bonds in the hands of the people, or the issue made on the same.

Respectfully yours, P. W. TAYLOR.

Reform Your Coal Bills,
and do it effectually by investing in the new improved Stewart's Cook and Parlor Stoves, and the "New Argand" anti-clinker base-burner, the most perfect stoves ever made, sold by Dalton & Co., No. 83 Randolph street, where a full line of housekeeping goods can be had.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad Company,
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, ROCK ISLAND, Ill., Sept. 1, 1873.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad Company will be held at the Offices of the Company in the city of Rock Island, Ill., on Wednesday, the 8th day of October next, at 12 o'clock, noon.
R. R. CABLE, President.
JOHN P. WHITEHEAD, Secretary.

Special Meeting.

There will be a special meeting of the Stockholders of the Colorado Mining & Land Co., on SATURDAY, Oct. 4, 1873, at 10:30 a. m., at the office of the President, 6 and 8 Wabash-av., for the purpose of closing the business of the Company.
P. H. WILLARD, Pres't.

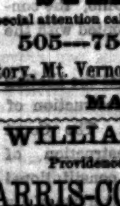
PENS.

HARRISON, BRADFORD & CO.'S
STEEL PENS.
Special attention called to the well-known numbers,
505—75—28—20 & 22.
Factory, Mt. Vernon; Office, 75 John-st., N. Y.

MACHINERY.

WILLIAM A. HARRIS,
Providence, R. I., Builder of the
HARRIS-CORLISS ENGINE
With Harris' Patent Improvements. Send for Circulars.
A 90-horse Engine is on exhibition at the Cincinnati Exposition until October 4, and a 60-horse Engine at the Louisville Exposition until October 11.

SCALES.



FAIRBANKS' STANDARD
SCALES
OF ALL SIZES.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.
111 AND 113 LAKE-ST.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Asthma and Bronchitis effectually relieved by the use of Datura Tatula, for "in a most fearful attack of asthma, Lord Dunsany had scarcely smoked the Datura Tatula for more than a minute or so, when the symptoms abated, and in ten minutes more he was relieved wonderfully. He told me he had used it for years with the most perfect success. Certainly the inhalation had the most magical effect I ever witnessed."—Dr. J. McVeagh. "I have never known an instance in which relief was not obtained."—Genl. Alexander. Sold as tobacco, in tins, as cigars and cigarettes in boxes, and as pastilles for inhalation in boxes, by Savoy & Moore, 143 New Bond street, London; and all chemists, druggists, and storekeepers throughout the States and Canada.

RUBBER COATED IRON TUBE.

PASCAL IRON WORKS, PHILADELPHIA, PA. — TASKER IRON WORKS, NEW CASTLE, DEL.

ESTABLISHED 1821.

MORRIS, TASKER & CO.,
VULCANIZED
RUBBER-COATED IRON TUBE.

WORKS AND OFFICE, Fifth & Tasker-sts., Phila. Office 29 Pemberton Square, BOSTON, MASS.
WAREHOUSE AND OFFICE, No. 15 Gold-st., New York. Warehouse and Office, TITUSVILLE, PA.

PHILADELPHIA, June, 1873.

We desire to call the special attention of the public to VULCANIZED RUBBER-COATED IRON TUBE. Also, all the various Fittings required in connection with same, under FINLEY'S Patent, which we have been testing with entire success for the past two years, and are now ready to place on the market, thoroughly satisfied that wherever it may be introduced for the passage of natural waters, either hot or cold, its merits will be acknowledged over either Galvanized Iron or Lead Tubes, which are now extensively used for such purpose, and to which, in many localities, decided prejudice exists. The absolute indestructibility of Vulcanized Rubber—also its purity for the purpose to which we adapt it, is so well known that comment is unnecessary.

We append a letter from the celebrated Chemists, BOOTH & GARRETT, who have been kind enough to test the article for us.

The price will be the same as for galvanized iron tube and fittings, subject to the most liberal trade discounts.

We are also prepared to supply "tongs" designed especially for this article, so that it can be screwed up to its place without injuring the coating.

Asking your orders, Respectfully,
MORRIS, TASKER & CO.

JAMES C. BOOTH. THOMAS H. GARRETT.
BOOTH & GARRETT,
Laboratory for Practical and Analytical Chemistry,
219 and 221 Chant-st.,
Rear of St. Stephen's Church, Tenth-st., below Market,
Established in 1836.
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 12, 1873.

Messrs. Morris, Tasker & Co., Philadelphia.

DEAR SIRS: We have made a careful examination of your rubber-coated iron pipe, in order to determine its resistance to heat and cold, to steam, natural waters, and have even extended our researches to acids, alkali, and burning gas. We may mention that the coating is a similar compound to that constituting gums for holding artificial teeth, except that it contains no mercury.

It will bear a high degree of heat, over 300° Fahrenheit, as might be inferred from its having been prepared at above 300°. It was not affected by boiling for several hours in Schuylkill water. City gas passed through it for about three days appeared to have no effect on it.

The rubber coating resisted firmly carbonic acid water, moderately dilute sulphuric and muriatic acids, and caustic potash solution. Solutions of neutral salts have no action on it.

Since the rubber coating exhibited such firm resistance to acid, alkali, salt, and heat, it is clear that it will offer a still stronger resistance to all natural waters, in which some of the above ingredients are found in a less exaggerated, i. e. in a more dilute state.

In fine, we congratulate you for finding a coating for iron tubes, and articles of iron generally, which is so unusually resistant to any of the usual agents of the chemist, and to those ordinary agents which do affect iron coated with other materials, in a greater or less degree. Respectfully yours,
BOOTH & GARRETT.

MUSIC BOOKS.

THE BEST
New Singing Books

CHOICE TRIOS. For High Schools and Seminaries. By W. S. Tilden. Just out. $1.00
RIVER OF LIFE. For Sabbath Schools. By Perkins, Bentley, and 40 other composers. 35c.
CHEERFUL VOICES. For Common Schools. By L. O. Emerson. 50c.
HOUR OF SINGING. For High Schools. By Emerson and Tilden. $1.00
STANDARD. For Choirs, Conventions, &c. By Emerson and Palmer. $1.50
DEVOTIONAL CHIMES. For Social Meetings. By Asa Hull. 75c.
MUSICAL TREASURE. For the Parlor. Vocal and Instrumental. $2.50

Seven admirably-constructed books, whose sales are to be numbered by the hundred thousand; so perfectly is each fitted to the popular taste.
Either book sent, post-paid, for the retail price.

Oliver Ditson & Co., Boston.
Chas. H. Ditson & Co.,
711 Broadway, New York.

LYON & HEALY, CHICAGO.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals for Tunnel.

OFFICE OF THE WATER COMMISSIONERS, 30 WEST SWAN-ST., BUFFALO, Sept. 24, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until Wednesday, Oct. 15, at 12 m., for extending and completing the new tunnel for the Buffalo City Water Works under the Niagara River.

Plans, specifications, and quantities for the above work can be seen at this office, and the work so far as completed (a distance of 572 feet) can now be examined at any time by the contractors.

Every bid must specify a gross sum for the completion of the entire work, and be accompanied by a bond or bonds in the sum of ten thousand dollars, binding the party or parties making the proposal to enter into a contract with the city if the work is awarded to them.

The Commissioners reserve the right to accept or reject any or all bids.
C. J. WELLS,
P. S. MARSH,
JAMES RYAN,
Water Commissioners.

BUSINESS CARD.

ILLINOIS GLASS COMPANY,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Black, Green, and High-Colored Glassware,
Druggists', Wine, Ale, Porter and Soda Bottles, Wax and Self-Sealing Fruit Jars.
WORKS LOCATED AT ALTON, ILL.

Goods equal to the best in the market, and perfectly packed. Price lists and circulars furnished, on application, to the wholesale trade. Orders solicited and promptly filled. Special attention given to private moulds. We refer, by permission, to Alton National Bank, Alton, Ill.; First National Bank, Alton, Ill.; VanSchaack, Stevenson & Reid, Chicago; Boatmen's Savings Institution, St. Louis, Mo.; State Savings Association, St. Louis, Mo.; John R. Hayner & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Illinois Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago.
WM. ELIOT SMITH, Pres. C. A. CALDWELL, Treas.
EDWARD LEWIS, Sec. ALMON WOODS, Supt.

EDUCATIONAL.

MADEMOISELLE TARDIVEL'S FRENCH SCHOOL Reopens Sept. 17. The only one in New York where French is taught as in Paris. Superior English education. Drawing, Latin, and Singing included in the tuition. Boarders have an excellent home. For circulars, 25 West Forty-sixth-st., N. Y. Refers by permission to Mrs. E. Goodell, Mrs. Geo. M. Pullman, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Geo. P. Plant, St. Louis; Mrs. C. H. Bull, Quincy, Ill.; J. McGinniss, Jr., N. Y.; T. Ireland, I. B. Seeley, Cincinnati.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY—FOR YOUNG LADIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Music and the fine arts a specialty. Opens Sept. 17. C. C. WETSELL, Principal and Proprietor.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S CLASSICAL, ENGLISH, French, and German, Family and Day School for young ladies and children, 71, 73, and 75 East Sixty-first-st., Central Park, New York, will commence its Seventeenth year Sept. 25, 1873. For full information send for catalogue. Address the REV. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL. D., 75 East Sixty-first-st.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies, Tarrytown on the Hudson, will reopen Sept. 17.

FOR SALE.

NOTICE TO OYSTER DEALERS.

Try my Blue Point Oysters at $5 per barrel. They cannot be excelled for meats and flavor, and run nice, box size. Key Oysters a specialty.
JAMES THOMPSON, Wholesale Dealer, foot of Delancey-st., Boat No. 16, East River, New York.

BUY THE BEST.
GOODALL'S PLAYING CARDS.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

VIRGINIA OYSTER COMPANY,

R. & H. CHAMBERLAINE, Proprietors, dealers in Canned, Keg, and Shell Oysters, Chamberlaine's Wharf, Norfolk, Va. Season for 1873 and 1874 opens Sept. 1. Orders solicited. The genuine Lynn Haven and Horn Harbor Oysters a specialty.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 Packages
OF
FRACTIONAL CURRENCY
FOR SALE AT
TRIBUNE OFFICE.

AMUSEMENTS.

MUSIC HALL.
LAST SEASON
OF
THEODORE THOMAS'

Unequaled Concerts. SIXTY DISTINGUISHED PERFORMERS. The public is respectfully informed that the present season of SIX GRAND EVENING CONCERTS and one Grand Matinee will be positively the last of this, the largest and most perfect, Concert Troupe which has ever traveled, either in this country or Europe. FIRST GRAND CONCERT at the magnificent New Music Hall, corner of Randolph and Clark-sts., MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 6. The following soloists will appear: MR. MYRON W. WHITNEY, the celebrated Concert and Oratorio Singer; MR. BERNARD LISTEMAN, the distinguished Violinist; S. E. JACOBSON, MR. E. DORCHL, and MR. H. KAYSER, together with the UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA.

The sale of Reserved Seats for each of the six Grand Concerts and Matinee will commence Wednesday, Oct. 1, at 9 o'clock, at the Box Office of Music Hall. Admission, $1. Reserved Seat, main floor, $1.50. Reserved Seat in Dress Circle or Balcony, $2. Programmes at the Music Stores.
CARPENTER & SHELDON.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE.
Monroe-st., between Dearborn and State.

Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.

More New and Startling Features. Bobby Newcomb's new Song and Dance, "Pretty as a Daisy." "Who Owns that Velvet Coat." Gens d'Arms, Master O. Davenport. Banjo Solo (local), William Arlington. "Charming Little Susie," Mackin and Wilson. And Grand Vocal Quartette. Second week of the sensation, entitled LIFE ON THE FRONTIER.
Every evening and Saturday Matinee.
Look out for "The Lively Makes It a Fog."

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
THE PARLOR HOME OF COMEDY.

A SPLENDID SOCIETY PLAY! THE STAR COMPANY IN THE CAST! This Afternoon and Night, positively last two performances of H. A. Webber's powerful dramatization of Wilkie Collins' Great Novel,

MAN AND WIFE!

Entire New Scenery! SUPERB EFFECTS! Monday, Oct. 6, "Flirtation, or A Christmas Supper." In preparation, "Hearts."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
LAST DAY OF MURPHY'S
HELP!
AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
MONDAY, MURPHY'S NEW PLAY,
MAUM CRE.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.
REVIVAL
Of LAST SEASON'S GREATEST SUCCESS, Brodson Howard's Sparkling Comedy,
SARATOGA,
With a powerful cast and all its original beauties, every evening this week and
SATURDAY MATINEE.

MUSIC HALL.
SEASON TICKETS

For the TEN STAR COURSE ENTERTAINMENTS now for sale at Box Office Music Hall for $3.00, lower reserved seat. Course opens Oct. 14 with "SOME BAD PEOPLE," by Bret Harte; to be followed during the succeeding ten weeks by Harriet Beecher Stowe, James T. Fields, Newman Hall, E. H. Chapin, Camilla Urso Concert, Daniel Dougherty, Gerald Massey, R. J. De Cordova, and John Brougham.
CARPENTER & SHELDON.

GLOBE, THE PEOPLE'S THEATRE.
This (Saturday) afternoon and evening, last performances of
NED BUNTLINE
His SCOUTS and WILD INDIANS.
Monday—MR. JOHN THOMPSON ON HAND.

BOURNIQUE'S
DANCING ACADEMY,
128 Twenty-fourth-st., near Indiana-av.,
OPENS TO-DAY.

MARTINE'S
DANCING ACADEMIES,
SOUTH SIDE—1010 Indiana-av.,
WEST SIDE—55 Ada-st.,
ARE OPEN FOR THE SEASON.

RESERVED SEATS
TO
MR. ALGER'S SUNDAY EVENING LECTURE,
At MUSIC HALL, may be obtained at the Ticket Office of the Hall this (Saturday) morning.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

ANCHOR LINE.

Sailing twice a week from New York, and carrying passengers to all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, and the Mediterranean. Cabin from $65; Steerage, British and Irish ports east, $31; west, $32. Continental ports same as other regular lines. All payable in U. S. currency. Apply for full information at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling Green, New York, and N. E. corner LaSalle and Madison-sts., Chicago.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

NATIONAL LINE
OF STEAMSHIPS.

Sailing from New York for Queenstown and Liverpool every Saturday, and for London direct every fortnight.
For QUEENSTOWN and LIVERPOOL, from Piers 44 and 47, North River.
France........Sept. 27 | Spain........Oct. 11
Egypt........Sept. 27 | Italy........Oct. 18
Greece........Oct. 4 | France........Oct. 25
Cabin Passage, $70, $80, and $90 Currency. Return Tickets, $130 and $150 Currency.
STEERAGE PASSAGE, $30, currency.
Passengers booked to or from German and Scandinavian points at low rates.
The Steamships of this line are the largest in the trade. Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent.
WILLIAM MACALISTER,
Gen'l Western Agent,
Northeast corner Clark and Randolph-sts. (opposite new Sherman House), Chicago.

NEW YORK TO CARDIFF,
BRISTOL, LONDON,
And all Other Points in England and Wales.

The South Wales Atlantic Steamship Company's new first-class Steamships will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City:
PEMBROKE........Oct. 4
GLAMORGAN........Oct. 25
These steamships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of Cabin and Steerage Passengers. First Cabin, $80 currency; Second Cabin, $45 currency; Steerage, $30 currency; prepaid Steerage certificates from Cardiff, $32. Drafts for £1 and upwards.
For further particulars, apply in Cardiff, at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New York to
ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents,
No. 17 Broadway.

STATE LINE.

NEW YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.
These elegant new steamers will sail from Pier 36, North River, foot of North Moore-st., as follows:
GEORGIA........Wednesday, Oct. 1
PENNSYLVANIA........Wednesday, Oct. 15
VIRGINIA........Wednesday, Oct. 29
GEORGIA........Wednesday, Nov. 12
And every alternate Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upwards.
For freight or passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, 72 Broadway.
Steerage Passage Office, No. 45 Broadway.
SAMPLE & HARGIS,
cor. Canal and Madison-sts., Chicago.

ALLAN LINE
MONTREAL OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO.
22 FULL-POWERED FIRST-CLASS STEAMERS.
Liverpool, Londonderry, and Glasgow. Tri-weekly to and from Quebec (Portland in winter). Also, fortnightly to and from Baltimore, calling at Queenstown, Halifax, and Norfolk.
For passage, freight, or any information, apply to
ALLAN & CO., Agents,
72 & 74 LaSalle-st.

GETTYSBURG WATER.

GETTYSBURG
KATALYSINE WATER—THE GREAT MEDICINE OF NATURE. Indorsed by the Highest Medical Authorities. Restores Muscular Power to the Paralytic, Youthful Vigor to the Aged, and Develops the Young at a Critical Period; Dissolves Calculi and "Chalky" Deposits; Cures Gout, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, Gravel, Diabetes, Diseases of the Kidneys, Liver, and Skin, Abdominal Dropsy, Chronic Diarrhœa, Constipation, Asthma, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, General Debility, and nearly every class of Chronic Disease. Pamphlets containing History of the Spring and Testimonials from Medical Journals, Eminent Physicians and Distinguished Citizens, sent FREE by mail by WHITNEY BROS., General Agents, 227 South Front-st., Philadelphia, Pa. For sale by all druggists.
VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID,
92 and 94 Lake-st., Western Agents.

CASTOR OIL.

McLAIN'S CANDIED CASTOR OIL is the trade name. It is syrup with F. ext. Castor Bean, thereby a perfect substitute for Castor Oil. For Children and Adults it is an excellent physic. McLain's Vermifuge Bonbons are excellent. Children love them, worms don't. Price, 25 cents for either. For sale by all druggists. VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, Nos. 92 and 94 Lake-st., Chicago, Sole Agents.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ¶ Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS.
Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket-office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, and 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:00 a. m.	* 8:15 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	‡ 3:35 p. m.	*10:30 a. m.
Atlantic Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†*9:00 p. m.	‡*6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Morning Express	9:00 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	*6:00 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.
Chicago, Kansas City and Denver Short Line, via Louisiana, Mo., and Chicago, Springfield, Alton and St. Louis Through Line. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge. Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City Ex. via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Ex. via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	‡ 9:00 p. m.	§ 7:30 a. m.
St. Louis Express, via Main Line	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Ex. via Main Line	§ 9:00 p. m.	§ 7:30 a. m.
St. Louis Ex. via Jacksonville	‡ 9:00 p. m.	§ 7:30 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Springfield Fast Express	§ 9:00 p. m.	7:30 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	‡ 9:00 p. m.	§ 7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:00 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Wenona Lacon, Washington Ex.	* 4:20 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.
Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts.; Ticket Office 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Day Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Mail and Express	* 5:00 p. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	†9:30 p. m.	* 4:15 p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.
Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices, No. 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	* 7:30 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:55 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:50 p. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	‡ 9:05 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:45 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Texas Express	†10:00 p. m.	[illegible]

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:25 a. m.	* 8:30 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 8:25 a. m.	* 8:50 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 8:25 a. m.	* 8:50 p. m.
Springfield Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:10 a. m.	* 3:35 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	† 9:25 p. m.	[illegible]
(a) Gilman Passenger	* 5:15 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	12:10 p. m.	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:00 p. m.	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:30 p. m.	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:10 p. m.	[illegible]

(a) Runs to Champaign on Saturdays.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.
City offices, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts., and 75 Canal-st., corner Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
a Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
a Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
a Omaha Night Express	†10:45 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
a Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	†10:45 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 6:15 a. m.
b Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:20 a. m.
b Milwaukee Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	§11:00 p. m.	§ 5:00 a. m.
b Green Bay Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 7:00 p. m.
b St. Paul Express	*10:10 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
b Marquette Express	* 9:30 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
b St. Paul Express	* 9:30 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.
W. H. STENNETT, Gen. Pass. Agent.

COLORADO, KANSAS & NEW MEXICO.
Ticket and Freight Office, 71 Clark-st.
Special Inducements. Great New Route. A., T. & S. Fe R. R. W. E. WEBB, General Agent.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.
Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenworth & Atchison Ex	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	§ 7:00 a. m.
Leavenworth & Atchison Exp.	†10:00 p. m.	§ 7:00 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.
Depot, Van Buren-st., foot of LaSalle-st. Ticket office, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southwest corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:40 a. m.	* 6:55 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	*10:30 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
South Chicago Accommodation	12:00 m.	* 1:55 p. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 7:30 p. m.
Pacific Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	§ 9:00 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
Mail	* 4:55 a. m.	* 6:10 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:30 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.
From the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-car berths apply at our new Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near corner Clark; 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 93 LaSalle-st., corner Washington, and at Illinois Central Depot.

Leave Chicago	9:30 a. m.	7:40 p. m.
Arrive at Lafayette	2:35 p. m.	4:45 a. m.
Arrive at Cincinnati	10:25 p. m.	9:35 a. m.

Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:37 a. m., 8:25 a. m., and 7:40 p. m. Only line running Saturday night train to Indianapolis and Cincinnati. South End passengers can get baggage checked and take train at Twenty-second-st. Depot.

SALVE.
All Right Salve for Burns, Boils.

CORNS.
25 cents a box. DR. STEPHENS, 134 Dearborn-st.
Wholesale by Van Schaack, Stevenson & Reid.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. C. BIGELOW
CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, 277 and 279 South Clark-st., corner Van Buren, Chicago.

It is well known by all readers of the papers, that Dr. C. Bigelow is the oldest established physician in Chicago. Science and experience have made Dr. B. the most renowned SPECIALIST of the age, honored by the press, esteemed of the highest medical attainments by all the medical institutions of the day, having devoted TWENTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE in perfecting remedies that will cure positively all cases of CHRONIC AND SPECIAL DISEASES in both sexes.
CONSULTATION FREE. SEPARATE PARLORS for ladies and gentlemen. Call. CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. Address all letters, with stamps, to Dr. C. BIGELOW, 277 and 279 South Clark-st.

Times, Oct. 22, 1870.

DR. BIGELOW is a regularly bred physician. His reputation is best known here in our midst. He wants no distant reference, but is well spoken of by every one entrusting themselves to his care. While the world endures this class of physicians are required, and if any one needs such service, it is of the utmost importance to engage only a man whose experience is equal to his offer of medical aid, and without prejudice, or any interest in saying other than the truth, we recommend most cordially and emphatically such to visit DR. BIGELOW, at his Central Rooms, 277 and 279 South Clark-st., Chicago.

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OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.

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May be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic or nervous diseases. DR. J. KEAN is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay.
Green Bookcase for 25 cents. Illustrated with numerous fine engravings. All languages spoken.

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125 WEST MADISON-ST., CHICAGO, ILL. (a regular graduate in medicine), treats all Chronic Diseases, of both sexes. Cures guaranteed. All Female Difficulties treated with success. Medicines furnished. Consultation free. A book on special diseases, circulars, &c., free to married folks—free for two stamps. All letters answered.

DR. TOWNSEND,
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TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. "Man and Wife." Afternoon and evening.

McVICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. "Saratoga." Afternoon and evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. Engagement of Joe Murphy. "Help." Afternoon and evening.

MYERS' OPERA-HOUSE—Monroe street, between Dearborn and State. "Life on the Frontier." Minstrelsy and comicalities. Afternoon and evening.

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. "Prairie Scouts." Afternoon and evening.

INTER-STATE EXPOSITION—Lake-Shore, foot of Adams street.

DR. KAHN'S MUSEUM—No. 148 South Clark street. Science and Art.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

BOOKS—STANDARD AND MISCELLANEOUS books at auction, this evening, at 195 and 197 East Randolph-st. WILLIS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers.

HAVANA LOTTERY—WE SOLD THE $500,000 IN the extraordinary drawing, April 22.* Circulars sent, information given. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., 10 Wall-st., P. O. Box 4,685, New York.

PERFECTLY SAFE IN ALL CASES—MRS. WINSLOW's Soothing Syrup, for all diseases of children, such as teething, wind colic, &c., is a safe, reliable, and harmless remedy.

TWENTIETH WARD—ALL CITIZENS INTENDING to take part in the procession to the mass meeting are requested to meet at 74 North Clark-st., at 7 o'clock, sharp.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. THIS SPLENDID hair dye is the best in the world. The only true and perfect dye. Harmless, reliable, and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or unpleasant odor. Remedies the ill effects of bad dyes and washes. Produces immediately a superb black or natural brown, and leaves the hair clean, soft, and beautiful. The genuine, signed W. A. Batchelor. Sold by all druggists. CHARLES BATCHELOR, Proprietor, N. Y. VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, Agents.

The Chicago Tribune.

Saturday Morning, October 4, 1873.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The pressure upon our columns on Sunday morning is so great that we are compelled to request advertisers to send in their advertisements for that issue at as early an hour as possible, in order that they may with certainty secure the proper classification.

The Pope declines with thanks the various polite invitations he has had to emigrate from Rome.

The President has ordered 5,000 army rations for the suffering and starving people of Shreveport. The supplies go forward to-day.

The *Echo de Parlement* of Brussels has advices that a Monarchy will be declared in France upon the convening of the Assembly. The Count de Chambord promises another manifesto, which will probably prepare the way.

In a telegraph dispatch from Davenport, published in our columns the other day, it was stated that the Davenport National Bank was receiving assistance from other banks. This was an entirely erroneous statement, as we now learn. Instead of receiving help from other banks, the Davenport National was furnishing assistance to others.

The President is credited with the statement that no extra session of Congress will be called. While he thinks that the financial situation does not demand an extra session, he still makes the announcement that he will put out the $44,000,000 "reserve" as rapidly as is consistent with the Treasury's interest. The old refrain of "Moving the [illegible]" is given as the occasion.

The quarantine inspection in New York has elicited the fact that there has been yellow fever in the Lower Harbor ever since June 1. The fact has been withheld from the newspapers in order not to create alarm, for which there is no occasion while the disease is confined to the Lower Bay. There have been sixty-four cases in all, and thirteen deaths.

Senator Thurman and Mr. Garfield have been making speeches in Ohio, and both referred to the present discussion of specie resumption. Mr. Garfield thinks that greenbacks should be made as good as gold, and that no time will be found more favorable for resumption than the present. Senator Thurman believes that the project should be postponed.

Our special dispatches from Washington give some gossip about the vacant Chief-Justiceship. Mr. Conkling is said to desire that Judge Ward Hunt should have it. Judge Pierrepont and Mr. William M. Evarts are also prominently mentioned, the only objection urged to the latter being the fear that he will not keep the place for any length of time. Butler's opposition to Judge Hoar is thought to be sufficient to defeat the latter's prospects, while Justice Miller, of Ohio, and Senator Howe, of Wisconsin, are regarded as ahead in the race.

Mr. Charles R. Dickenson, of McLean County, who has been acting as United States Revenue Collector at Springfield since Mr. Harper's disappearance, has been suspended for a refusal to distrain on the property of certain Pekin distillers. He declined to do it on the ground that it would involve him in a law-suit, and, as Col. Merriam will assume the office in a few days, he did not think it incumbent on him to do this. It is said that A. H. Purdie will be Acting-Collector until Col. Merriam takes hold, which he is expected to do by the 12th inst.

It is reported from Washington that a majority of President Grant's Cabinet are in favor of restoring the franking privileges to the Departments. The Postmaster-General will oppose the restoration, however, in his next annual report. Those who favor it argue that the present system adds to the revenue of the Post-Office Department at the expense of the other Departments, and is in the interest only of those who hold mail contracts. There is not much prospect that Congress will give the Departments a franking privilege without sharing it in some way. President Grant's salary, it will be remembered, was only increased by giving the Congressmen $2,500 a year each to vote it.

The Republican Central Committee of Cook County can't make up its mind what to do with regard to the local election this fall. At a meeting yesterday afternoon, a resolution was offered to the effect that it is inexpedient for the Republican party to hold a convention. The resolution was amended and discussed, but finally postponed for consideration at a future meeting of the Committee. The prevailing sentiment seemed to be opposed to the holding of a convention on the ground that there is no National or Congressional issue in the municipal election. The Committee adjourned, however, ostensibly to think over the matter another week, and probably to talk it over with the "powers that be."

The reports from the Inter-State Industrial Exposition indicate that the enterprise will be gratifying and profitable to those who have given time and money to it. The number of visitors, since the opening, have been mostly residents of Chicago, for the reason that the recent financial flurry has interrupted general travel, and deterred many people from coming to Chicago for the special purpose of visiting the Exposition. Now that the "scare" is over, and business is returning to its customary channels, it is probable that there will be numerous daily arrivals from the country, and especially from the neighboring districts whose inhabitants can make the trip, including an inspection of the Exposition, within one day. The experience thus far has almost demonstrated that Chicago can sustain an annual exposition without any other help than its own resources and the ordinary run of transient travel.

Another infamous attempt at political blackmailing has been exposed, this time at Baltimore. The Government Surveyor, named Gilpin, and the Naval Officer, named King, intimated to their subordinates that contributions from their September salaries at a certain office, which turned out to be that of the Secretary of the Republican Executive Committee, would be acceptable, and that if the contributions were not forthcoming their resignations must be. Some of the clerks acceded to the outrageous demand, but others indignantly refused. Secretary Richardson approves the action of the latter, and says that they shall be sustained. It is not stated whether the occasion of the assessment was the same as that of Postmaster Filley's at St. Louis. We have not heard that Gen. Grant has recently made a state visit to Baltimore.

The Chicago produce markets were firm yesterday, under a continued good demand for cash lots, but the upward movement in prices was partially checked. Mess pork was quiet and strong at $14.37½@14.50 cash, and $13.25@13.50 seller December. Lard was quiet and firm at 7⅝@7¾c per lb cash, and 7¾c seller December. Meats were nominally firm at 8⅛@8¼c for short ribs, 8¾c for short clear, and 9@10½c for sweet pickled hams. Highwines were quiet and stronger at 91@92c per gallon. Lake freights were active and ½@1c higher, at 9c for wheat to Buffalo. Flour was quiet and firm. Wheat was in good demand, and 1½@2c higher on cash, which closed at $1.06, while options were easier, closing at $1.05 seller the month, and $1.05⅛ seller November. Corn was quite active and firmer, closing at 38⅛c cash, and 40¼c seller November. Oats were in fair demand, and ½@⅝c higher, closing at 31¼c cash, and 33¼c seller November. Rye was active and steady at 63c. Barley was more active, but declined 4@6c, closing at $1.30 for No. 2, and $1.00 for No. 3. The live-stock markets were more active, and cattle and hogs advanced. Sheep were firm and unchanged.

We print on the second page of to-day's paper the speech delivered yesterday afternoon by Gov. Washburn at the opening of the fall campaign at Fond du Lac, Wis. There are many points in the speech worthy of attention. Gov. Washburn takes a hopeful view of the financial outcome, though he confines himself to generalities on this subject. He sympathizes with the Reform Movement in California, led by Gov. Booth, but he naturally fails to recognize the necessity for a separate movement of a similar nature in his own State. He believes that the people of Wisconsin have the right under the State laws to control the railroads. Mr. Washburn makes a good record for himself in the Credit Mobilier steal by referring back to his speeches in Congress in which he gave warning of the dangers incident to the scheme, and deprecated the very action which made the Credit Mobilier frauds possible. His answer to the charge that he voted for back-pay in 1866 is that he was not a member of Congress at that time. He was a member in 1856, and voted for the increase from the *per diem* compensation to $3,000 a year. No one has ever thought of condemning that action. His expressions on the subject of the tariff are very conservative. He says distinctly that he desires protection for no class, and does not object to the removal of the duty on coal, iron, salt, and lumber, even though he is personally interested in the latter commodity.

THE FINANCIAL NEWS.

The "scare" is over. The same steady and uniform progress toward a full resumption of the banks, grain trade, railroad shipments, and commercial business generally, reported for the past three days, was noted yesterday in this city and elsewhere. The most important local revival of the day was at the Stock-Yards. Notice was received from New York bankers that they were again prepared to furnish their Chicago customers with reasonable accommodations, and Chicago was able to give the same assurance to country dealers. The result was a lively dispatch of business. New York exchange, which has been at a discount for several days (sometimes as low as 5 per cent off), was taken at about par in the afternoon. This resumption at the Stock-Yards, which transact an annual business of nearly $100,000,000, will be a great relief to the West. The grain trade is active, and it is probable that the price of wheat rules as high to-day as would have been at this time if there had been no financial disturbance. The sales of three weeks ago for September and October warrant this statement. The bankers report that maturing commercial and accommodation paper is being paid as promptly as could have been expected after the extraordinary stringency of the last two weeks. Deposits are increasing, as a matter of course, with the restoration of public confidence, and some of the banks are doing a larger deposit business than ever. A visit to the quarrymen and stone-cutters reveals the fact that there has been no reduction of force, though, in some cases, the wages are not so high. The wholesale merchants give favorable accounts of country trade and the payment of matured accounts. It is reported from Indianapolis that certain persons in that State have been advising the country merchants not to meet their paper but to hold their currency. This incendiary advice should not be heeded. It is at once unsafe and immoral.

New York is rapidly righting itself financially. One million more of loan-certificates have been retired, and they are quoted at only one-half of 1 per cent discount. At this rate they will be as good as greenbacks to-day. Gold has declined to 109¾, which is lower than at any time since the panic came on. Something was doing in call loans of gold and currency at 7 per cent per annum, with 1-16 a day premium, which is not an unusual figure. More gold is coming in from Europe, and more than 75 per cent of the grain receipts at Liverpool are reported to be from America. The United States Mints in Philadelphia and California are hard at work coining American gold with which to take up the English sovereigns at the Assay Office in New York. Though yesterday was the last day of grace on the Stock Board, there were but few sales under the rule, and but one failure among all the brokers. The resumption of the National Trust Company is announced.

The news elsewhere partakes generally of the same reassuring character. The only exception of any importance is the resolution adopted by the Pittsburgh manufacturers to withhold one-half the wages from their employes for the present. This action will, no doubt, be reasonably accepted by the workmen, as it is the fairest plan that could have been adopted in the temporary scarcity of currency, and as they cannot but feel confident that they will receive their money in full within a short time. Jay Cooke & Co. announce, through Gov. Cooke at Washington, that the members of the firm propose to turn out all their personal property toward the payment of the firm debts. A conservative Government policy is indicated by the refusal of Secretary Richardson to send Charleston, S. C., the $5,000,000 deposit it demanded for the purpose of buying New York drafts. He announces that the Government will not go into this sort of business.

UNION NATIONAL BANK.

The statement of the condition of the Union National Bank (in liquidation), which we publish elsewhere, is a most gratifying one to the depositors and creditors of that institution. A condensed exhibit is as follows:

ASSETS.	
Bills receivable	$2,814,139.06
Cash assets	404,365.88
United States bonds, &c.	250,000.00
	$3,468,504.94
LIABILITIES.	
Country deposits	$1,316,565.48
City deposits	876,589.13
Certified checks	3,653.41
Certificates of deposit	13,918.00
Checks held as "margins"	2,600.00
	$2,213,326.02
Excess of assets	$1,255,178.92

We presume the circulating notes of the bank are to be deducted from this sum; but, as the amount of said circulation is considerably less than that of the bonds deposited to secure it, there will be a surplus of *over one million dollars* after all liabilities are paid, or a sum equal to the entire capital of the bank. Inasmuch as the stockholders are held for another million, if necessary to pay debts of the bank, it is perfectly certain that the depositors will get every dollar of their money. It is probable, also, that the capital of the bank will be returned to the stockholders unimpaired.

It thus appears that the bank was in a sound condition at the time the panic began, if any bank can be esteemed sound which holds large balances due to country banks on demand. Such balances are a species of financial nitro-glycerine. It was this sort of explosive material which brought down the Third National, and which caused the New York City banks to suspend, and which still keeps their certified checks below par. The payment of interest on deposits is not banking. It is simply speculation, and should be prohibited by law, so far as the National Banks are concerned.

SECURITY OF THE BANKS.

Currency is pouring into this city at the rate of from three to four millions per day to purchase wheat, corn, flour, and other necessaries of life, which the East must have, and this flood of currency is in reality the key to the situation. If the holders of this currency lock it up, the stringency must continue, with possibilities of more failures. To relieve the present situation this money must go into the banks, and get once more into circulation, that the wheels of business may move again. There is no reason why it should not take this course, unless there is a doubt in the public mind relative to the solvency of the banks. If this doubt can be removed, the situation is clear. On this point the provisions of the National Currency act are explicit. The twelfth section of the act declares that: "The shareholders of each association formed under the provisions of this act, and of each existing bank or banking association that may accept the provisions of this act, shall be held individually responsible, equally and ratably, and not one for another, for all contracts, debts, and engagements of such association to the extent *of the amount of their stock therein, at the par value thereof, in addition to the amount invested in such shares*; except the shareholders of any banking association now existing under State laws, having not less than $5,000,000 of capital actually paid in, and a surplus of 20 per centum on hand," &c. The latter clause concerns only the Bank of Commerce of New York, for the benefit of which it was made, and has no reference to the general question. The remaining portion of the law, however, rendering stockholders liable for the amount of their stock, *and an equal amount in addition*, ought to remove every doubt as to the solvency of the National Banks. The stockholders of the Union National, Third National, and others which have suspended, for instance, are very wealthy, outside of the amounts they may have invested in bank stocks, so that the security of depositors extends a long way beyond the assets of the banks. This being the case, there is no good reason why holders of currency should keep it in their stockings any longer. Put it in the banks and set it moving again, so that business may once more resume its legitimate functions. The sooner this is done, the sooner will things take their normal course again.

MEMPHIS RELIEF.

The reports from Memphis indicate that the yellow fever is making terrible havoc in that city, and that the people are paralyzed with the suffering they have already endured. They are no longer in a condition to give the afflicted the care they ought to have, and much less to interpose checks to the progress of the scourge. Several private telegrams have been received in this city confirming the worst accounts that have been given of the pestilence, and pleading for aid in language that ought to go to the hearts of all men. We print elsewhere a dispatch received by Bishop Whitehouse, who has recommended the churches to take some action to-morrow. Another dispatch addressed to a citizen says that the merchants of Chicago should take some steps toward furnishing relief. There is no doubt of the readiness of Chicago to respond to such appeals; it is only necessary that some one should take the lead. It would be well for Acting-Mayor Bond to organize the movement to-day. There is no time to lose and no occasion for delay. Money is needed. The citizens' appeal from Memphis suggests that the Mayors of the several cities interest themselves in their sufferings. Chicago has already forwarded a very respectable sum of money to Shreveport, La., collected by private effort. It is also reported from Memphis that $1,000 have been received from the Chicago Board of Trade. If Mayor Bond will take hold of the matter, he can interest the mercantile community, and money may be sent to Memphis to-night. The churches can do their part to-morrow, and send their contributions forward Monday. Chicago must now remember the glorious charities she received in the day of her affliction.

JUDGE BLATCHFORD'S DECISION.

The excitement in New York on Thursday consequent upon the suspension of the brokerage firm of Bird, Grinnell & Co. was not occasioned by the announcement of the failure, but by the injunction issued by Judge Blatchford, restraining the holders of collaterals from selling. This is undoubtedly a grave matter, and one affecting a vast multitude of loans in all parts of the country. If it becomes a settled principle of law that whenever a petition is filed in bankruptcy the Court may tie up the collaterals which the bankrupt has pledged for prior loans of money, the value of collateral security will be materially lessened. It is the essence of collateral notes that they give, by contract between the maker and the holder, the right to sell upon default. The practice of enjoining such sale at any time when the maker of the note shall fail to pay some *other* debt, and receive notice of a bankruptcy proceeding, might, in some cases, force the holder of the note into bankruptcy by his inability to borrow at all, even upon the very highest security.

The injunction in the case of Bird, Grinnell & Co. may have been granted upon representations of fraud in the petition, and may be dissolved upon hearing of the argument. It may have been alleged that the collaterals were put up, not for a new advance of money, but to secure old debts, in which case the firms holding the collateral would be in the position of preferred creditors in violation of the law. It may also be that the injunction was granted in order that the collaterals should not be sacrificed. This is done frequently by Bankrupt Courts in the matter of real estate mortgages or trust deeds. The nature of a collateral, however, is essentially different from real estate mortgages. It has been held that any property, real or personal, under a mortgage or a contract of sale, may be redeemed out of the assets of the bankrupt and discharged from the lien for the joint benefit of the creditors; but this course does not appear to have been adopted in the Grinnell case, though it would be naturally the step to take in justice to all parties, if it were the purpose of the Court to protect the collaterals from being sacrificed. The law provides that a Bankruptcy Court "may, by its injunction, restrain the debtor, and any other person, in the meantime, from making any transfer or disposition of any part of the debtor's property, not excepted by this act." Under this provision, the powers of a Bankrupt Court have been held to be very broad. The power to collect assets has been given by the law, and it is held that this power includes the right to restrain the parties from liquidating their liens without the intervention of the Court, and to preserve the property by restraining its sale until the lien is ascertained to be good or void. The petition in the case of Bird, Grinnell & Co. probably sets forth fraud, and the Court has thereupon exercised its power to enjoin pending the order to show cause.

The impropriety of a permanent injunction restraining the sale of collaterals, under a lawful contract to sell upon default of payment, during the winding up of the debtor's assets in bankruptcy, can readily be recognized, and it is not probable that any Bankrupt Court would undertake to do this. It is a question whether such a proceeding would not be unconstitutional, as it would be the impairment of the obligation of a contract. As there is always some reason to suspect that Wall street stock contracts are tainted with fraud, Judge Blatchford probably had good ground for enjoining the sale of the Grinnell collaterals. In such case, there is nothing in the decision calculated to impair the security or to destroy the credit on which *bona fide* collateral loans are made.

CONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE LIQUOR LAW.

We print elsewhere the decision of the Supreme Court of this State, pronounced by Judge Scott, affirming the constitutionality of the Liquor law of 1872. Although the points made by the appellant are merely technical quibbles, the decision is broad enough to cover the entire construction of the law. The case was one where a saloon-keeper, doing business near Ottawa, but outside the limits of an incorporated town or city, had sold liquor by the glass without giving the requisite bond or taking out a license. Judgment was entered against him by the Justice of the Peace and also in the Circuit Court, where an agreed case had been made. Before the Supreme Court, the appellant made these points: *First*, that the phraseology of the sixth section, imposing the penalty, rendered it necessary that he should be convicted of having violated the first and second sections, whereas there was no proof that he had violated the second section, which conditionally prohibits the sale of liquor to minors. On this point the Court decided that it was not indispensable that he should be convicted of having violated both. The law being mainly a copy of the Ohio law, and this point having been decided already in Ohio, the construction of the law must be adopted with the text of the law.

Second, the appellant urged that the abating of a saloon is tantamount to the destruction of private property, hence illegal. The Court held that there was no destruction of private property, and that it was constitutional for the Legislature, through the exercise of its police powers, to abate nuisances which were prejudicial to the public morals or welfare.

The third and most important point which the appellant urged was, that the act is in conflict with the Constitution of 1870, prohibiting the passage of special laws granting to individuals or corporations any special or exclusive privileges. No law being in force at the passage of the act in 1872, other than in the charters of incorporated cities, touching licenses, and the appellant being outside incorporated limits, he could not obtain a license, hence the law acted unequally, and was void. Upon this point the Court decided that, even if this state of facts were established, it does not follow that the law of 1872 is unconstitutional. The act is a general one, affecting all classes in the State under the police powers of the Legislature, and is authorized by the Constitution.

The above is the substance of the decision, and although the points made by the appellant are technical and outside the general bearings of the law, the affirmation of the Court is sufficiently broad to cover the whole ground. The same points in substance have been decided before this in Ohio, where the law is almost identical with the law in this State. It is a decision which is in the interests of public morality, and it will, therefore, be gladly welcomed by the law-abiding and orderly people of the State, especially in the country districts, where the decision will have the widest application.

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

Ocean freights are reported firm, with an advancing tendency. The mystery of this is very easily solved when we consider how large a portion of the pay we get for our grain abroad is coming in the form of gold. If the return cargoes of the ocean steamers consist only of a few bags of sovereigns, upon which scarcely any freight-money is earned, it is obvious that the outward-bound grain must pay higher rates. It must pay the steamer's expenses both ways. The importation of gold, therefore, is not without its drawbacks. Regarded as a means of restoring specie payments, it is a healthy movement, provided advantage be taken of it to accomplish that result. Regarded in any other light, it is an unhealthy token, since it puts upon our exported grain the onus of defraying the cost of two trips across the ocean instead of one.

The San Francisco *Chronicle* recently had an editorial in which it pointed out the fact that last year California purchased twelve millions of wheat bags, and that this year nearly as many will be needed. These bags are imported from Scotland, and last year cost one million dollars. The *Chronicle* thinks the bags ought to be made in California, thereby giving employment to 1,500 persons, who could weave imported jute into burlaps, and convert the latter into bags. In another article in the same paper it declares that the farmers on the Pacific Slope are robbed of one-third of their grain through the excessive rates paid for carrying it to Europe. Congress in its wisdom having taxed American vessels out of existence, those which visit California to get wheat are European. The vessel of course collects freights both ways. On the way hither it will collect freights on the bags or on the jute; if it carry no bags, nor jute, nor any other freight, then it collects from the return cargo of wheat the whole sum of freight that it would have earned upon a full cargo both ways. The *Chronicle* would have the importation of bags stopped altogether, so that they could be made in California, and to accomplish that end and give employment to 1,500 persons now engaged in some profitable work, would subject the grain produced in that State to double the present cost of freight to Europe. That is what the Protectionists call encouraging the home production of bags, by an extraordinary and special levy on the grain produced in the State. If freight one way now consumes one-third of the grain produced in California, paying freight both ways would take an additional third, and we submit that this would be an expensive mode of building up the bag business. Even then the chances are that the Scotch bag-makers could sell their bags cheaper than they could be made for in California. The Scotch manufacturers get their jute free of tax; the Californians would have to pay a tax on their jute of $6 to $15 per ton. Perhaps the *Chronicle* would find considerable relief for the grain-producers of California if the tax on the bags brought into California were repealed. The tax on the jute bags is 62 per cent, which tax is paid by the grain-producers out of the proceeds of the sale of the grain they put into them. Let California demand the repeal of this tax on bags, which is wholly paid by the grain-producer.

RAILROAD-PANICS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The fact is now very generally recognized that an exaggerated expansion of the railway system of the United States, the construction of thousands of miles of track leading from a fixed point to nowhere in particular, and speculation in the worthless bonds hypothecated for such construction, precipitated the recent panic upon this country. The additional fact is also very generally admitted that, after this severe lesson, money will flow into some safer channel and seek investment in a sounder security. Railway panics, however, are not peculiar to this country. There is every prospect that Great Britain will shortly be plunged into financial confusion in the same general manner, but from different causes. As with us, railway mismanagement is the danger which threatens that country, and it has at last reached such a point that a crisis is imminent. The particular phases of mismanagement, however, which are imperiling railroad and financial interests there, differ essentially from ours. In the first place, the traveling public is in a panic over the extraordinary increase of railway accidents. There has been scarcely a day for the past two months without a serious accident on some of the English roads, and, as the English public is much more sensitive upon the subject of railroad accidents than the American, it is bringing a pressure to bear upon the railroads which will ultimately compel them to use some degree of carefulness in running trains and to reduce the rate of speed. The American traveler takes his chances of being crushed or boiled with a cheerful degree of fatalism, but the British traveler has a strong prejudice against any such operation.

But the panic is not confined to the traveling public. The managers, stockholders, and bondholders are also in a panic. The great increase in the price of coal, iron, and steel, and the rise in wages of every description of labor, have forced their expenses up to a ruinous point. The companies have sought to offset it in various ways. First they tried the experiment of raising fares, only to find that when they passed a certain point it had the immediate effect to decrease the amount of traffic, and, even at the safe maximum, that the increase in receipts left only a very small margin over the increase in expenditures. Second, the companies inaugurated a destructive system of economy and retrenchment, by using deficient rolling-stock, neglecting to make repairs in the roadways which were needed, and charging everything possible to capital. But this policy has brought about the crop of accidents which, as we have already said, has plunged the whole traveling public into a panic. By such shifts as these, however, they have contrived to keep up dividends; but even these shifts are preferable to the patent plan of the Lake Shore Road, developed in the failure of the New York Union Trust Company. This capacity for producing dividends, however, is temporary at best. In the twelve years between 1860 and 1872, the proportion of net receipts to paid up capital has ranged from 3.86 to 4.74 per cent,—the latter figure, which was reached in 1872, being the maximum. In this country, even with our notorious management and stock-jobbery, the percentage is 5.20, including the watered stock. Four per cent is a poor return for the immense amount locked up in railroad capital, and it has got to be quite as notorious in England as in this country that railroad fortunes have not been made out of dividends, but out of the jobs connected with the roads and manipulated by rings. In this country, the crash has come first, because the field for such operations is almost boundless. Instead of a small island, we have a continent, and there has been no limit to the distance over which a ring could spread. In Scotland, a crisis is also imminent in the management of roads, growing out of the freight questions, which in turn are connected with the prevailing coal and iron troubles. The present freight rates were made to the iron and coal masters twenty-five years ago, and have never been amended since, although they were made at a time when the price of iron and coal was one-third less, when wages were down to a low point, and the cost of railroad material was much cheaper than it is now. The Glasgow *Herald* says: "The railway companies draw hundreds of thousands of pounds every year from these great traders; their traffic blocks the lines, and it is carried at old prices, which are less than the old prices to ordinary traders, and cannot pay in the altered circumstances." Palpably unjust as this discrimination is, however, there does not seem to be any way of remedying it, from the fact that these iron and coal masters hold sufficient stock in the roads to dictate their policy. Consequently, the smaller stockholders must continue to be sacrificed to the larger until a crash comes. This time is evidently not far off in Great Britain. The story of railway management is the same the world over; it follows that the moral must be the same also.

The statement that ex-President Johnson lost $60,000 by the failure of the First National Bank in Washington has been confirmed. As this sum comprised the bulk of his means, which he has saved from a long life devoted to public services, and as the above bank is not only helplessly broken but also dishonored, we have no doubt that the ex-President will receive very general sympathy in his loss. Whatever sins of omission or commission are to be charged to Andrew Johnson, it has never been intimated that he was dishonest. If he had been, his fortune would probably have been larger than $60,000. In financial matters, and especially in the matter of donations, it will be remembered that he was scrupulously particular, in which respect he differs from Government officials of the present day.

Judge Withey is reported to have said, in the excitement of debate in the Michigan Constitutional Commission, that it is a practice of Illinois courts to call an attorney to the Bench while the Judge goes out to get a drink. It is possible that Judge Withey regards this as a "modern innovation" upon the ancient practice of his day, when the Judge took his drinks on the Bench, without going out or in any way interrupting the progress of business. The Michigan Convention has not yet decided which practice is to govern courts in that State for the future.

The French papers report that the gathering of the vintage is now carried on very actively, but that the yield will only be one-half of that of an ordinary year, owing to the ravages of insects, especially of the pyrale—a sort of butterfly—for the destruction of which no means have yet been found. It is cheerful, however, to remember that the crop out of which champagne is made in New Jersey never fails.

NOTES AND OPINION.

It is exceedingly desirable that there should be an end of all undue expansion, that the liquidation of indebtedness should be encouraged, and that speculative enterprises should remain unassisted, but the legitimate business of the country has the most undoubted claims for ample aid, and has manfully stood by the banks, and it is now time that there was reciprocity of confidence.—*Detroit (Mich.) Tribune.*

—"There are men in this town who are in favor of the Government setting Jay Cooke on his 'pins' again," said a citizen of Kewanee to us the other day, "because he has done so much for the Government." We cannot see what service he has rendered the Government that he has not been well paid for. There are probably thousands of men, equally capable, who would have been glad to perform the same service for a less compensation than he received.—*Kewanee (Ill.) Independent.*

—If the New York commercial journals are to be credited, the business-men of New York have not a very high opinion of the financial capacity or sagacity of the Administration, as formed from the experience of the present crisis. They allege that the Administration has steadily opposed those financial reforms which would have rendered such a storm impossible; and that then, when it was evidently impending, and threatening general bankruptcy, those measures of relief were refused which it had previously employed in emergencies not a tythe so grave in their character. Both the *Daily Bulletin* and *United States Economist* speak very strongly on the subject.—*Portland (Me.) Argus.*

—Nothing less startling than the development of the Credit Mobilier swindle and the Northern Pacific explosion could have shaken some people out of their infatuated love for subsidy-giving as a policy of Government. It was the old delusion of a strong, central, protecting Administration which should take all sorts of schemes under its wings, and be everybody's parent and benefactor. At the very best such a principle is fatal in application, because it makes the governed lean too much on the Government, instead of using their own intellect, energy, and money. But, in practice, as we have seen it illustrated of late, this is the least of the evils that subsidies produce. They not only make people too dependent on the Government and too distrustful of themselves, but they are the occasions of corruption and swindling. They debauch Legislatures and they rob the people.—*New York Journal of Commerce.*

—Whatever the Pennsylvania farmers may think, our farmers are more or less skeptical on the subject. They allege that facts do not support the theories of protectionists; that, owing to some inexplicable perversity in human affairs, the high price for all the farmer buys follows the high tariff; but the home market is a myth, and the advance prices for agricultural products that were so confidently promised are never realized. One result is invariable: the farmer gives more for all he buys, but gets no more for what he sells; and therefore prays that he may not be "protected" after this curious fashion any more.—*Fond du Lac (Wis.) Commonwealth.*

—The recent financial disaster was caused by a severe and protracted attack of new railways, and enterprises of this description will be looked upon with distrust and handled very cautiously in the future. The Northern Pacific dragged down Jay Cooke & Co., the Chesapeake & Ohio sunk Fisk & Hatch, the Canada Southern proved too heavy a load for Kenyon, Cox & Co., and the New York Midland has severely crippled most of the towns along its line. With the fate of these powerful houses and poor towns staring them in the face, capitalists will be careful in the future how they plunge into railway enterprises in the expectation that the public will help them out of their embarrassment by purchasing bonds. The effect will be that vastly fewer miles of new railways will be constructed during the next decade than were put in operation during the last.—*Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.*

YELLOW FEVER.

Twenty-one Deaths from the Disease in Memphis Yesterday.

The Scourge Still Raging Fearfully in Shreveport.

Much Suffering Among Sick and Bereaved Families in Both Cities.

The President Contributes Five Thousand Army Rations for the Relief of Shreveport.

Aid and Assistance Going Forward from Other Quarters.

Receipt of $1,000 Acknowledged from the Chicago Board of Trade.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 3.—The panic to-day from the large increase in the yellow fever deaths, and the further spread of the disease to nearly every part of the city, has caused the sudden exit from the city of nearly 5,000 people, many of whom have been taken ill at small towns where they went, and where they are now unable to procure proper medical attention. This must result certainly in a large number of deaths. The excitement is not as high as was anticipated from the large death-list yesterday; but to-morrow it will be higher, perhaps, as the deaths to-day from yellow fever are twenty-one, and in all thirty-nine.

THE YELLOW FEVER DEATHS

to-day were Belle Tanner, aged 44; F. D. Anderson, 22; Emma Newsom, 6; Sarah A. Titus, 51; Mary McCormack, 14; Jas. Hyckey, 14; Catharine Baggiano, 26; Annie Strole, 16; Richard Jordan, 35; Edward McBride, 6; John Caroll, 14; Mrs. O. A. Bushev, 38; Samuel Parker, 40; Mrs. Crawford, 28; Margaret Montague, 16; Henry H. Ball, 13; J. M. Cunningham, 37; Mrs. F. Brenner, 23; Michael McDonough, 40; Henry Senfried, 45; Jno. McGuire, 42. The Odd Fellows'

FUNDS ARE EXHAUSTED,

and to-night they issue the following appeal:

To the I. O. O. F. Lodges throughout the United States:

The funds of the I. O. O. F. Lodges here are exhausted. We need money to assist suffering brethren. Help us if you can. G. W. L. CROOK,
Vice-President I. O. O. F. Relief Committee.
W. H. LOVELOW, Secretary.

This order have fully 35 or 40 members sick with the fever to-night, and have regular nurses but for 14, the brothers supplying the wants of the remainder.

The Masonic order have 15 sick, which they are providing for, and bury from one to two daily. As yet they have not been compelled to ask aid from abroad.

Twenty female nurses left New Orleans to-night for this city.

THE LAW AS OPPOSED TO MERCY.

The city was somewhat startled this afternoon by the announcement that Judge Flippin, of the Criminal Court, who is now in Brownsville, had issued an injunction restraining the Mayor and the Howard Relief Association from continuing to use the building recently rented by the Howards, and located on Promenade street, in the midst of the infected district, as an infirmary longer than to-day. The injunction also forbids the occupation of any building in the city limits as an infirmary. The action of the Judge, at this critical moment, when hundreds are down with the fever and have no place except the infirmary to be carried to, is severely criticised by the public. The papers in the morning will censure him severely. The Mayor and Howards will pay no attention to the writ, however, and the latter will continue their work as usual, notwithstanding the threats made to burn the building down. There are in it to-night 39 cases, and a dozen more are ready to be carried there.

THE HOWARDS ARE OUT OF MONEY TO-NIGHT,

but hope to be provided to-morrow—thanks to the liberality of a number of business firms of Louisville, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, and other cities, who have telegraphed donations,—that from the Board of Trade at Chicago being $1,000.—the total amounting to perhaps $5,000. This amount will last three or four days, and the City Government may adopt measures to-morrow to obtain further funds by the disposition of its paper. The suffering in the meantime will be intense, and we must still look to other cities for assistance.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 3.—Twenty-one yellow fever interments to-day.

The Odd Fellows are treating twenty-four yellow fever patients, and have lost eight. They have exhausted their supply of funds, and ask help from the Odd Fellow lodges throughout the country. The St. Andrew's Society also earnestly appeal to their brethren elsewhere for pecuniary aid in nursing their sick. They have had several deaths. In response to the appeal of the Citizens' Executive Committee, contributions began coming freely by telegraph orders to-day.

THE DISEASE AT SHREVEPORT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 3.—A letter from Shreveport, received to-day, and dated the 28th ult., says: "The fever still holds its deathly grip on us in spite of all that medical science can do for us. If such a thing be possible, it is tightening its grasp. We thought some days ago that pretty nearly all the material to work on was exhausted, but we continually hear of new cases in the heart of the city, while the disease shows no disposition to curtail its encroachment on the outskirts of the city, or to treat its victims any milder. There is also considerable sickness among the seasoned nurses, but in most instances the fever is light and the patient soon recovers. Their exhaustion and the inhaling of the poisonous air of the sick rooms is no doubt the cause of their being attacked."

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 3.—Two Catholic priests, the Revs. Frerie and Dufour, of the Society of Jesus, left to-day for Shreveport. Twenty female nurses left for Memphis this evening, sent by the Howard Association, in charge of Mr. F. H. Southmayd.

By order of President Grant, 5,000 army rations will be shipped to Shreveport to-morrow for the benefit of the sufferers.

The *Picayune's* special from Shreveport says: The interments to-day were nineteen, all but two from yellow fever. Five were children, and two colored persons. Alf Saville, telegraph manager, who came here from Memphis a few weeks ago, is dangerously ill.

Interments to-day: John D. Chillis, 18; Charles Miller, 20; John H. Walker, 27; Charles Noel, 42; E. Zeal, 26; Emile Gersback, 22; Mrs. M. F. Gill, 28; John Verison, 24; William Dendy, 21; Thomas Hazzard, 23; H. Williamson, 11 months; Willie Ward, 11 months; J. Emma Curtis, 10; Joseph N. Curtis, 8; Miss Lee Simms, 15; Gaetna Batollha, 31.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CAIRO COURTS ADJOURNED.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 3.—The session of the United States District Court, which was to have been held in Cairo next week, has been postponed for the present, on account of the prevalence of the yellow fever, it is said, which will prevent the attendance of parties to suits and the witnesses.

CAIRO, Ill., Oct. 3.—Judge Bross, of this city, Grand Master of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of this State, this day issued a call on all lodges in Illinois for contributions to assist the suffering brethren in the Southern States. Past-Grand Master J. Ward Ellis and Past-Grand E. B. Sherman, of Chicago, and Past-Grand A. H. Safford, of Cairo, have been appointed a committee, to whom contributions may be sent, and who are instructed to distribute the same for the relief of the Southern people.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—At the inspection of the quarantine stations to-day by Gov. Dix, the Quarantine Commissioners and a large number of members of the press and representatives of the shipping interests, it was stated by the Health-Officer, Vanderpool, that the yellow fever had existed at the the lower quarantine station at all times from the 1st of June to the 1st of October. The total number of cases was 64; deaths, 13. Information as to the actual severity of the disease had been withheld from the press to prevent alarmists injuring the commerce of the port,—the health officers considering, so long as the disease imported from foreign ports was kept in the lower bay, and prevented from entering the city, it was unwise to needlessly alarm the public.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 3.—One death from yellow fever, and some new cases reported to-day.

THE STAR UNION ROBBERIES.

How $35,000 Worth of Goods Were Stolen from the Cars.

A Regularly Organized Gang of Robbers Operating Near Chicago.

Arrest of the Leaders, and Details of Their Operations.

Statement of a Man Who Was an Involuntary Participant in the Thefts.

Several fragmentary accounts have recently appeared in the newspapers of this city concerning the extensive robberies that have been carried on during the past two years from the cars of the Star Union Line Transportation Company. These accounts have contained only such facts as have leaked out at the trials of those who have been arrested as being participants in the robberies, and have therefore been incorrect and unsatisfactory in many particulars. An authentic account in detail is now, for the first time, given to the public. The amount of goods stolen from the cars of this line since they first began to disappear will exceed $35,000. The owners of the stolen property do business, for the most part, in this city, and they have been promptly paid the full value of the goods they have lost as soon as it was settled that the property was not to be found. The firms that have suffered in this city are Hamlin, Hale & Co., Richards, Shaw & Winslow, King Bros. & Co., Wilde, Bluett & Co., the Western News Company, Dennis & Walton, J. B. West & Co., S. Kasproutic & Son, and a large number of business firms of less importance. Messrs. Wilde, Bluett & Co., the well-known clothiers, had more goods stolen, perhaps, than any other of the firms mentioned. But while the loss in the first instance fell upon the owners of the stolen property, it finally was borne by the Star Line Company, which has promptly paid the consignees of lost goods their full value, through its agent in this city, Mr. W. W. Chandler. A large number of business houses in San Francisco, and other places on the Pacific coast, have also been the victims of these robberies. While but two of the gang which has been committing these depredations have been apprehended and arrested, and while there seems but little prospect that the rest will be detected, the system of thieving that has cost the Star Line managers so much uneasiness and money is, it is believed, broken up and driven to other fields of labor.

The history of the thievery extends back almost two years, but the principal depredations upon the cars have been committed since April last. Two years ago it was observed by the agent of the Star Line in this city that property of value was constantly being extracted from the cars, and the observation caused him much vexation. Every effort to discover the perpetrators of the thefts proved fruitless. Valuable property still continued to be missed, and no clews to its whereabouts were ascertained.

Pilfering by railroad employes from freight cars is so common that Mr. Chandler was not induced to give the matter very much attention, although he was unremitting to a certain extent in his efforts to detect the robbers, until the occurrence on the night of the 1st of April last of a robbery from the cars of the line of about $5,000 worth of goods. After this every effort was put forth to detect the pilferers and bring them to justice.

The cars of this line are not locked, but are fastened securely by what are called seals. These are a complicated invention, very difficult of explanation if not seen, but it can at least be said that if the seal, which is lead, be broken, [illegible] break was made can be [illegible] the vicinity where [illegible]. By this arrangement pretty accurately loca[illegible] robberies were being [illegible] it was discovered that the [illegible] perpetrated somewhere between Fort Wayne and Chicago, on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway. Mr. Chandler accordingly sent two detectives over the road, and gave instructions to such station-men as he deemed worthy of his confidence regarding the matter. On the night of the 20th of August two cars were robbed of about $3,000 worth of goods; and although it was believed that the robbery had been perpetrated in the vicinity of Chicago, yet the place where it was committed could not be settled upon. The clew which finally led to the apprehension of the thieves, and the place where they had been operating, was obtained through the shrewdness of M. H. Baum, the station-agent at Gibson, a small place on the Michigan Central Railway, on the 3d day of last month. In the afternoon of that day a man drove up to the platform of the station in a green lumber-wagon, and deposited two boxes. They were directed to M. H. McHenry, No. 451 South Clark street. Baum asked the man his name, which was answered by the question, "Is it necessary for me to give my name?" Baum replied that it was, and, after some quibbling, the man stammered out Charles Lyons. Upon being asked what the box contained, he replied, "Farm machinery." The questions were unusual, and were replied to evasively, Lyons evidently believing that he was suspected. Baum saw fit to detain the goods at the station, and, on the morning of Sept. 4, came to this city, and, proceeding to the headquarters of Police, informed the Superintendent that he had examined the contents of the boxes in the presence of five witnesses, and that they contained cigars and tobacco, instead of "farm machinery." He also informed the Superintendent that the goods would be sent in at a certain time, and suggested that the house No. 451 Clark street be watched. The following morning he placed the goods on the train for Chicago, and just before the cars left he saw the man Lyons get on board, and at once informed the conductor of the train, Earl, of the suspicion that had been cast upon the fellow, and dispatched to Mr. Washburn to have the man arrested at the Michigan Central depot upon the arrival of the train. But Lyons eluded the police officers by getting off at the Twenty-second street depot. Baum then came to Chicago, and having heard of the depredations committed on the Star Union Line cars, called upon Mr. Chandler and informed him of the discoveries he had made. These two gentlemen thereupon proceeded to the office of the American Express Company, at the corner of Randolph street and Wabash avenue, and made an examination of the contents of the boxes which had not yet been delivered. One box was found to contain 10,000 cigars and another several caddies of plug tobacco. On the bottom of the cigar-boxes was the card of S. Kasprowicz & Son, tobacconists, No. 20 South Clark street. By this card it was ascertained that the goods had been stolen from the cars of Star Union Line, and thus the first tangible clue was obtained to the robbers.

Detectives Dixon and Simonds were at once employed, and Mr. Chandler attended himself, with much ardor, to the working-up of the clue that had been obtained. Officers were placed at all the express offices in the city. About the 14th of August a man deposited a box of silks at the office of the American Express Company, No. 61 Halsted street. The box was addressed to C. Badmacher, No. 49 West Pearl street, Cincinnati. Officer Ryan attemted to effect the arrest of the man, but, as before related in these columns, failed in the attempt.

The result of Baum's information was, that Charles Lyons was arrested, and proved to be Mike Jones, a young man who had long been in the employ of the railroads. He was taken before Justice Banyon, and held for further examination in bail of $9,000. After a few days of investigation, it became well settled in Mr. Chandler's mind that the robberies had been committed in the vicinity of Tolleston, a station at the junction of the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne and the Michigan Central Railways, about 30 miles east from Chicago, and 4 miles east of Gibson. It was ascertained that the robberies were committed in this way: Liverpool Station, at the junction of the Fort Wayne Road and the Joliet "cut-off," was the place where the robbers were in the habit of boarding the cars. Just before reaching this place the trains were always brought to a stand-still. From Liverpool to Tolleston about 6 miles intervenes. The robbers having boarded the cars at Liverpool, would cut the lead of the seals, to which we have referred, and, while the train proceeded to Tolleston, they would open the doors and throw out the cases of goods at a point about midway between the two places, on a sandy marsh. They would leave the train at Tolleston, and either return after the goods, or meet confederates who were hauling them to a shanty located about 3 miles away. This shanty was in the vicinity of the house of a farmer named Ewen, who has kept a house for the accommodation of hunters. Suspicion was therefore cast upon him as being one of the gang of robbers. Mr. Chandler and Detective Simonds went to his house, armed with a search-warrant, and a thorough examination of the house and farm revealed nothing important, with the exception of the shanty spoken of. This is a plain board structure, situated but a short distance from Ewen's house, upon his farm. It was found that there was but one door in it, and this was locked upon the inside—as Mr. Chandler said, "No latch-string hung out." There were two windows, which were closed by boards and pieces of canvas. At one side of the shanty, near the ground were two boards that were easily removed. These opened into a cellar, and access was obtained from thence to the up-stairs by means of a trap-door. In this house were found a marking-pot and a plane to shave off names from boxes. It was the habit of the robbers to run their stolen property off to this place, and repack it, and then reship it to their "fences," or the persons who sold their goods. Ewen was accordingly arrested, and upon the following evidence was held for trial at the next term of the County Court of Lake County, Ind., under bonds of $10,000, by Justice Greother, on the 24th of September. It may be said before closing, that Mike Jones was examined before Justice Banyon in this city last Saturday, and held for trial at the Criminal Court, under bonds of $5,000.

Christian Erhardt sworn—Am a Dane. Been in America four and a half years. Lived here in this part of Indiana since last part of last February. Worked for Ewen about six months, or from 1st of March last. I drove team and sometimes grubbed stumps. I have seen things going on at Ewen's house, and about his premises, that looked like robbery,—stealing was going on. The first I saw was about the month of June last. I saw four boxes in the shanty. Three of the boxes were open, two of which were full of straw hats, one full of boots, and couple of shelves full of books—some large books and some small. The same week I took the same boxes out of the shanty and hauled them over to Lansing Station. Mr. Ewen helped me to load them. He stood in the wagon. Mike Jones was there was there with Mr. Ewen's team. Ewen told me to come there. It was in the morning, about 6 or 7 o'clock. No one was there but Mike, Ewen, and myself. This Mike is the same man I saw yesterday in Cook County Jail, at Chicago. The hats were all new, and the boots were new and fine goods. The train had not come to Lansing, but Mike said the goods were going to Chicago. There was no talk at all about those goods between Mike and Ewen while loading them. Mike rode over to the depot or station with me and the goods, and back to Ewen's. I knew Ewen and his wife, and some eight or nine different persons who were there at times were watching me, so I did not look into the shanty again until in August. I thought there was stealing going on; but during August this whole "complot" [Complot—A Danish word, signifying an association of men banded together in a complicated way, for unlawful purposes,—a significant term in this instance] crew, gang were working in the shanty all the time with axes, hammers, and saws, pounding etc. Don't remember whether Ewen was in there with them while they were at work. They boarded at his house. About the 26th of August last, I passed by the shanty one morning as I was going up to the potato-field. There were two holes leading into the cellar, one east end, and one west end; the west end was where they took in stuff. As I passed that morning, I noticed that wagons had been there. There was no road there. I looked and saw a board was out by the side of this hole. I saw a big box—a big pine box—new. It was too large to go in through the hole, so they took boards off. The size one way was big; can't tell the other way. My work was in another place at the hay. I did not pay any further attention; don't know what was done with the box. The 29th of August last I brought up two boxes to Gibson Station, from Ewen's, with Ewen's team. Ewen told me to do it. I slept in Ewen's house. I usually got up about 5 o'clock in the morning. When I got up that morning, Ewen told me to take the two boxes to Gibson Station in half an hour. I left with the boxes with Mr. Ewen's wagon and two horses, and took them to Gibson Station, and delivered them to Mr. Baum, the man that keeps the station. Ewen told me if any one inquired what these boxes contained, to tell them clothes. I took no receipt, but was told by Ewen that they were going to Dan Brown's, Chicago. I know that on the morning of the 25th of August last the crew left Ewen's house after dark with two teams, one of the teams belonging to Ewen, another team from Chicago; that a man named Dave drove one. Mike, Dan Brown, Dave, the lame fellow, Ewen, the black-haired man without the whiskers, went. Ewen's team had two horses, and Mr. Ewen's big wagon; both were farm-wagons. They left Ewen's place after dark,—nine men in all,—and were not back when I went to bed. I don't know when they did get back. They said when they went away, they were going after passengers, but they did not take the seats for passengers to sit on. There are seats to Ewen's big wagon, but they did not take them, and they did not bring any passengers back with them. I did not believe at the time that they were going after passengers, but on their usual business—after goods. Once I saw a number of rolls of carpet in the shanty,—perhaps five or six. [This has been identified in Cincinnati as that stolen from J. West & Co., of this city.]

Cross-Examination by Ewen Himself.—Never found shanty with lock on it. Never got up in middle of night in August, unless I was sick and had to go out. I was about a week ago sick. Ewen offered to get doctor. I said I had no money to get doctor. I never got up in the night and helped those men load boxes. I saw *you* (Ewen) Sunday morning, help unload some boxes, in April, 1873. Same night I saw Ewen, Dan Brown, and Mike in the shanty. I never heard you say these boxes were yours, and had been stolen. Never saw any boxes with goods come from Chicago for you; never fetched any from the station to you. I never said anything to you about $500 about a week ago, or last Saturday. Never had any such conversation at *any* time. I never said to you and other neighbors that when I was done working with you I was going to Denmark. Never said I had $400. Don't remember what you were doing when these men were around there. Did not hear you order the men off your premises who came to your place with the team and lumber wagon that went off in the night, and you with it.

M. H. Baum, the station-agent at Gibson, testified: I know the person who is called Mike Jones. I saw him Sept. 3, 1873, at Gibson Station. He gave his name as Charles Lyons. He came there with a wagon that Mr. Ewen said was his, with a chestnut-colored horse, between 1 and 3 o'clock p. m. He had two boxes with him, which, he said, contained farm machinery; boxes were marked "M. H. McHenry, 451 South Clark street, Chicago," to be shipped by express. I am agent at Gibson Station for the Michigan Central Railroad; also, for the American Express Company. I gave him a receipt for the boxes. He inquired of me for Mr. Ewen's mail. I am Deputy Postmaster. He appeared nervous; in a hurry to get away. I inquired how far he had driven the machinery. He did not tell me. My suspicions were excited after he had left. I opened the boxes in presence of four persons. The larger box contained cigar-boxes, (filled). The smallest box contained caddies of tobacco. I got on the first train for Chicago, leaving instructions not to ship the boxes until my assistant heard from me. The boxes were shipped Sept. 4 to Chicago. I saw Charles Lyons just as the train came up, opposite the station, behind a wood pile. He got on the train. I told Conductor Earl to watch him and point him out to a police officer on his arrival at Chicago; that I thought he was shipping stolen goods on that train. When he came there the day before and delivered the boxes, he had on a darkish suit, and had on a different hat. He delivered the goods one day; the next day he took the train. I did not go to Chicago that day after telling the conductor to watch him, but got off. Next saw same man, who was then known as Mike Jones, in jail in Chicago, on Monday, the 15th inst.

W. W. Chandler testified: I am agent at Chicago for the Star Union Line. As early as the 1st of last April a certain freight car belonging to our Company was discovered, on arrival at Chicago, to have been tampered with en route. The seal was broken. Upon checking out the goods, my men found goods short of what the way-bill called for. Among other packages short, I recollect that some sixteen rolls of carpet were missing, a portion of which I recollect was consigned to J. West & Co., Chicago, some ten rolls, and for which I remember to have paid the firm something over $1,200. Four rolls of carpet taken from same car I recollect were consigned to G. P. Gore, and, failing to find the property in the car, I settled with them for it, paying cost at point of shipment, either New York or Philadelphia—I think the latter—nearly $300. Cannot now remember to whom the other two rolls were consigned. The reason is, I have had so many stolen goods to pay for that I cannot recollect this case more definitely than I have already stated. The robbery was done west of Fort Wayne. Our seals and system of seal-examinations determined that. About the 20th of August last a car of our line, No. 1240, arrived at Chicago on the morning of the 20th or 21st, the records will show, with seals broken. The car was robbed of a box billed at 570 pounds, consigned to Wilde, Bluett & Co. I have since paid them $1,863.40 for the missing box, being New York cost. From same car nine other boxes were missing, of various sizes and values. All goods from Car 1240 were consigned to Chicago houses. A box containing cigars, billed in this car, I have paid for to consignees, S. Kasprowicz & Son. Their New York invoice called for 10,000 cigars,—being 100 cigar boxes and 100 cigars in each box. The cigars which Mr. Baum describes have been identified positively as some that were shipped to Kasprowicz & Son, and are part of the identical 10,000 lot. I have the package shipped from Gibson containing cigars now in my office at Chicago. I received it from the American Express office.

"INTERVIEWING."

The Tribune reporter, whose ways for the past fortnight have been amongst bankers and merchants, yesterday made a point of eliciting from a prominent member of each of these communities his opinion with regard to the interviewing system followed by The Tribune when anything of more than usual public importance demands the opinions of leading men on the subject. The banker who had just conversed with becoming freedom upon the subject of the day, was questioned by the reporter as follows:

Reporter—And now, sir, candidly, what do you think of "interviewing," and the subsequent publication of the interview as nearly verbatim as possible?

Banker—I think that, in matters of great consequence except where a misunderstanding and consequent misrepresentation occurs, damaging the party interviewed and misleading the public, the interview is the fairest way in which a newspaper can produce the information it obtains.

Reporter—If a mistake is made by a reporter the interviewed party can "nail" it first thing next morning.

Banker—Exactly. Taken altogether the interview is the most sensible and the fairest method of bringing a man's statements before the scrutiny of the public.

The conversation with the merchant was not less comforting.

Reporter—What is your opinion of "interviewing?"

Merchant—I like it. It is fair and square. If a reporter says I gave a certain answer to a certain question, which I didn't give, I can at once deny the statement and put myself right before the public next day. But if he listens to what I have to say, and then, with my expressions intermingled with what he has heard from other parties on the same subject, and what his own vivid imagination supplies, writes a general paragraph purporting to give a summary of my remarks, I have no recourse in case of an error. If I complain, the reporter can at once say, "Oh! I understood him that way; I'm sure that was the purport of what he said," and I am at once saddled with his mistake. An interview between the right reporter and the right man is the thing for an enterprising newspaper, and it is read and enjoyed and understood by the public, where a string of dead and alive, irresponsible paragraphs is passed over again and again unnoticed.

With which indorsation The Tribune has no need of regretting its interviewing policy, more especially as during the past two weeks which have been replete with interviews, not a single complaint of inaccuracy or misrepresentation has been made by one of the interviewed.

THE SPORTING WORLD.

THE TURF.

HOW AND WHEN THE FALL MEETING WILL END.

The free-for-all trot and the running race,—the closing attractions of the Dexter Park fall meeting,—which were advertised to occur yesterday afternoon, were postponed on account of the rain. This will be an interesting announcement to those who were foolish enough to drive to the track when the weather brightened up a little, and then wondered why the horses did not appear as promised. The clerk of the weather permitting, the races will come off to-day, but should it rain at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, they will be again postponed until Tuesday. Should it be raining then, there will be another postponement; but this is looking too far ahead. The free-for-all race ought to bring out a large crowd, and, other things being favorable, doubtless will. It will certainly be Goldmith Maid's last appearance in public this year, and it is whispered around that she will never again return to the track after she wins the $3,000 prize which Dexter Park Club offers her. There is another flyer entered for the race that never appeared in the West, and he is will worth going to see, if Eastern accounts of his performances in that section can be relied upon. We refer the young horse Gloster. He shot into notoriety early in the season, and is looked upon by many as the most promising horse in the country to-day. The other entry is our old acquaintance, Bashaw, Jr. He has been entered and drawn innumerable times during the past year or two, but his owner promises that he will certainly start this time. He is in splendid condition and trotting very fast, and would not be at all surprising if he beat Gloster out of second money. In addition to the attraction which the sight of those famous horses will afford, Doble will furnish another with the Maid. Should she be feeling all right, and the track is in good condition, he will push her to the top of her speed, and do his best to make the fastest time of the year. The remaining race for the Chicago sweepstakes will be no humbug. There are three fast entries, and the race promises to be the best one of the kind that we have had here this season.

THE NASHVILLE MEETING.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 3.—At the Blood-Horse Association races, third day, the first race for the Belle Mead stake, two-mile heats, sweepstakes for 3-year olds, $100 subscription, $50 forfeit, the Association to add $700, 22 entries, 4 starters.

J. B. Malone's ch. f. Fanny Malone	1	3	0
Harding's ch. f. Moselle	3	2	dis.
McCormack & Co.'s ch. f. John McCormack	4	1	0
Turner's ch. Nashville	2	4	1

Time—3:45¼; 3:40; 3:43¼.

In the last heat Fanny Malone fell. In the first mile McCormack was ruled off for foul riding. Moselle being distanced, gave the race to Nashville. The colored boy that rode Fanny Malone was seriously injured. It is thought that he cannot recover.

Second race, Association purse, $250, dash of two miles; two entries, both started.

M. C. Gibbin's b. c. Stanford	1
Harding's ch. f. Euchre	2

Time, 3:43¾.

Track in good condition, weather fine, and attendance large. During the afternoon a handsome subscription was taken up for the relief of Memphis.

BASE BALL.

PHILADELPHIA VS. WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the New York World.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—The Washington and Philadelphia Clubs played their fifth championship match here to-day, which was intensely exciting at the close, and was witnessed by a large crowd of spectators. The Washington club played the finest fielding game throughout that has been shown by any club in this city this season, while their batting was very heavy. The decided feature of the game was the beautiful out-field play of Hines, who made some wonderful catches, and the in-field playing of Thomas and Wood. The Philadelphias played a plucky up-hill game, and their batting in the last two innings was simply terrific, they making ten runs, seven of which were earned. The Washingtons, however, won a handsome victory by a score of 14 to 13, the following being a summary of the game:

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—Fifth game of the championship series between the Philadelphias and Washingtons:

Washingtons.	R	B	P	A	*Philadelphia.*	R	B	P	A
Glenn, 1 b	2	1	6	0	Cuthbert, l. f.	1	2	0	0
Bulaski, r. f.	4	4	3	0	Wood, 2 b	2	2	3	5
Hines, l. f.	2	2	4	0	Malone, c	1	2	2	0
Holly, c. f.	1	3	3	0	Meyerle, 3 b	1	1	0	2
Thomas, 2 b	1	1	5	5	Bechtel, p	1	1	0	0
Grearhardt, s. s	0	0	1	3	Fulmer, s. s.	2	3	5	3
Stearns, p	1	1	0	0	Treacy, c. f.	3	2	5	6
Warren, 3 b	1	3	4	1	Mack, r. f.	2	2	2	2
Snyder, c	2	1	1	2	Devlin, 1 b	0	3	12	0
Totals	14	16	27	11	Totals	13	18	27	12

RUNS SCORED.

Washingtons	2	0	0	6	3	0	3	0	0	—14
Philadelphias	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	4	—13

Runs earned—Washingtons, 4; Philadelphias, 7.
Bases on errors—Washingtons, 6; Philadelphias, 3.
Umpire—D. W. Force, Baltimore Base Ball Club.
Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes.

AQUATIC.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Oct., 3.—There was quite a little excitement this afternoon over the race on Lake Monono, between the six-oared scull Lady Fairchild and the four-oared Kegonsa. The judges were Mark H. Irish and C. E. Bross. O. B. Chapman was Umpire. The Lady Fairchild won handsomely in 9:34. The Kegonsa's time was 10:49. The lake was quite rough at the time, and the result would probably have been different. It will provoke another contest.

THE VARIETY SHOWS AGAIN RAIDED.

The wholesale raid that was made upon the disreputable variety shows of the West Side was followed by another, last night, upon the same places. The effect of the raid of the previous night was shown by the fact that but 22 persons were found in Clark's and Emmett's places. There are other places of a like character that need the attention of the police badly.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—For Saturday in the Gulf States, southeasterly winds, partly cloudy and warm weather. For the South Atlantic States, northeast winds, veering to southeast, with generally clear weather, except on the coast of Georgia and Florida. For the Middle States, southeasterly winds, higher temperature, and increasing cloudiness. For the Lower Lake region, southeast winds, veering to southwest, with clouds and rain. For New England, northerly winds, veering to northeast, with cool and partly cloudy weather. For the Ohio Valley, southerly winds, veering to southwest, with cloudy weather. For the Lower Missouri Valley, northwesterly winds, with cloudy weather. For the Upper Lakes, falling barometer, increasing northeast winds, clouds, and rain.

ASSESSMENTS IN DUBUQUE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Oct. 3.—The assessment of property in this city for the current year amounts to $10,737,125,—an excess over last year of $3,290,695. This increased valuation is caused by a more careful assessment and the putting of a higher value on property than heretofore.

POLITICAL.

Immense Mass-Meeting of Patrons at Kalamazoo, Mich.

Farmers' Meeting in Christian County, Ill.

A Mass Convention of Patrons in Southwestern Michigan—Stirring Farmers' Speeches.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Oct. 3.—The occasion of the annual meeting of the Kalamazoo County Agricultural Society, occurring this year on Oct. 1, 2, and 4, was improved by the Michigan State Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry to hold a mass-convention for Southwestern Michigan, and Oct. 3 was selected as the day. Owing to the feeling growing out of the location of the State Fair, an unusually large attendance was had, and the fair may be considered as a gratifying success, at least 7,000 people being present during to-day.

The exercises of the Grange were commenced at 3 o'clock, by an address from

THE HON. W. C. FLAGG,

of Maroa, Ill., who was among the earliest advocates of the Farmers' Movement in that State. He commenced by stating the origin of the movement, and described the difficulties encountered in the innitiation, saying that the several monopolies with which the farmers had to contend were sharply watchful and aggressive as to their rights and interests, and these several monopolies had conspired together to defeat the farmers in this movement. He declared that all the railroad and steamboat lines of the country were monopolies, as in the beginning they had cost little, had earned vast amounts that had been divided in money or in stock, and were so far masters of the situation as to impose their own terms, which were, without exception, so high as to deprive the producing class—the farmers—of the profits to which they were legitimately entitled. Of this proposition several illustrations were given. Mr. Flagg denounced middle-men, as he termed the commission merchants, who secure large profits that ought to go to the farmer, and they were in the railway and steamboat conspiracy, using their best efforts to keep farm produce as low as possible, themselves realizing handsome profits from consumers. He asserted that the middle-men were

CRUSHING THE FARMERS

and poorer classes of consumers to the earth, and reform must commence by destroying this class of men. The present system of patents and copyrights were cited as monopolies of the most dangerous and oppressive character. Extension of patents should be denied, the public interest requiring that labor-saving inventions should be produced as cheaply as possible. Sewing-machines could be bought in Great Britain for one-half their price in America, while agricultural implements are sold here at extravagant prices. The trouble was that

TOO MANY CORPORATIONS

were being created by State and National authority without proper limitations, the result of which is the continued oppression of the people. He charged that the railways were not economically managed, it being the interest of some managers not to be economical; and claimed that under proper management the rates might be largely reduced for freights, and still handsome dividends be realized. The Northwest raised most of the produce exported to Europe, and yet the farmers of the Northwest remain poor because of the

ENORMOUS FREIGHT TARIFFS

of the railways. The remedy for all this was State and National supervision of the railway and steamboat lines; also, the assuming of the control of the telegraph system, as in Europe, claiming that State and National Boards would be the means to reach the evil. Mr. Flagg declared free trade to be the true policy of this as well as every country. It might be necessary for a time to have a revenue tariff, but it should be done away with as quickly as possible, and the

FREE TRADE

theory put into operation. Heavy taxes had been imposed upon the public by many enterprises of a private character, which had soon grown beyond the reach of legislation. The vast donations of land to railway corporations had not been limited to Congress, but had been limited by State Legislatures, county, township, and city authorities.

THE PRESENT MONETARY SYSTEM

of the country was an inflated and consequently a dangerous one, and should be remedied at once; the other evils of excessive freight tariffs were of the most importance to the farmer, and should be remedied first. The farmers should see to it that men were sent to the Legislature who would see that their rights should be protected in the future, as well as their present wrongs righted.

Mr. Flagg's address was listened to with great attention. He was followed by

THE HON. MARK D. WILBUR,

a State Senator from the Allegan District, who has been somewhat conspicuous in connection with the transportation question, and who last winter delivered an address before the Michigan Legislature upon this subject.

Mr. Wilbur's remedy for the evils complained of by the farmers was water transportation, and the views expressed were similar to those heretofore presented by him at Lansing and elsewhere. Cheap water transportation would compel the invention of a new railway economy in constructing, economy in operating roads, and, consequently, economy in railway transportation.

THE HON. J. C. BURROWS,

the member of Congress-elect from the Kalamazoo District, then made a short speech, which was well received, though he took issue with the theory that only farmers had wrongs to right. He insisted that a movement against monopolies should not itself become a monopoly by advancing only the interest of one class.

RESOLUTIONS

were presented embodying the points made in Mr. Flagg's speech, and were unanimously adopted.

The rain, which commenced falling about 3 o'clock, prevented the gathering of as large an audience as would otherwise have listened to the speeches, and compelled Mr. Wilbur to be brief. The representation of Granges was mainly confined to Kalamazoo County, about 1,000 members being present. An earnest feeling prevailed among the farmers as to the movement, and they were sanguine that great good was to be accomplished by it. Conversation with the leading members disclosed the fact that they are opposed to its assuming a political character, at least at present, confining themselves to the organization of Granges and the discussion of methods of relief through co-operation in the purchase of supplies and the sale of their products. The State Grange contemplate holding other meetings at once, and it is not unlikely that a State Convention will be held during the coming winter.

A Farmers' Meeting in Christian County.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TAYLORVILLE, Christian Co., Ill., Oct. 3.—The farmers of Christian County are aroused to the necessity for union in the great movement which is now rolling over the Northwest. To-day witnessed the greatest political gathering that ever occurred in this county. At 1 o'clock the audience was called around the platform, a short distance east of Taylorville, to listen to stirring speeches by S. M. Smith, of Kewanee, Judge White, of Morrisonville, and others. Notwithstanding the approaching rain, the people listened attentively for two hours to Mr. Smith, who handled all kinds of monopoly and oppression without gloves. Processions miles in length entered Taylorville, carrying flags and appropriate banners.

The following are samples of the devices: On one—that of the Buckeye Club—was a picture of a scythe and the words, "To Mow Down Monopolies." Other mottoes ran: "In Union There is Strength;" Equal Rights for All Men;" "None but Farmers' Stock Should Be Watered;" "Patrons to the Front;" "Progress and Knowledge."

Mr. White's speech was well received, as also were those of the others. Undoubtedly the people went away strongly determined to vote only for honest men. A heavy rain brought the mass-meeting to a premature close.

Charleston, S. C., City Politics.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 3.—The election of the Republican candidates for Mayor and Aldermen is contested by the Conservatives on the ground of gross irregularities and frauds, rendering the election null and void.

Republican and Democratic Nominations in Adams County, Ill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., Oct. 3.—The Republican County Convention met at Camp Point to-day, and nominated the following ticket: For State Senator, Robert Rankin; Representative, John Downing; County Judge, T. J. Mitchell; Clerk, N. C. Nichols; Treasurer, J. O. Bernard; School Superintendent, Anthony Lannon.

The Democratic Convention met in this city and nominated the following candidates: For State Senator, Maurice Kelly; Representative, John Altonex; Judge, J. C. Thompson; Clerk, Willis Hazelwood; Treasurer, Edward Cleveland; School Superintendent, J. H. Black. Both the Conventions were largely attended, and the contest promises to be lively. The farmers have called a Convention for the 9th, and will probably select a ticket of their own.

A Parallel to the Filley Case—Assessments for Political Purposes upon Clerks in the Baltimore Custom-House.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 3.—There is considerable stir in local political and official circles over the demand made upon the employes of the Surveyor's Department and Naval Office of the Custom-House to pay a percentage upon their salaries as a political assessment, upon drawing their salaries for September. It was intimated to them by their superiors that a contribution, to be paid at a certain mysterious locality, which afterwards proved to be the office of the Secretary of the Republican Executive Committee, would be welcome, and that a failure to pay would be expected to be followed by the resignation of the recusant. Some few of the clerks paid the blackmail levied by Surveyor Gilpin and Naval Officer King; and others stoutly refused, taking the Filley case in St. Louis as a precedent. The matter was carried to Secretary Richardson, who says that he hopes every man will refuse to pay, and that they will be sustained in so doing.

RELIGIOUS.

The World's Evangelical Alliance Formally Opened in New York—Address of Welcome by William E. Dodge, and the Effecting of an Organization—Review of the Christian Work by the Rev. James Davis, Secretary of the Alliance—Other Addresses.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—The formal opening of the great Evangelical Conference took place this morning in Steinway Hall, previous to which, however, prayer for its success was offered in the Madison Square Church. Long before the hour (10:30) for the commencement of the exercises, the audience-room of Steinway Hall was crowded in every part. The Oriental delegates, wearing turbans, were conspicuous personages in the vast assemblage, and attracted general attention. Promptly at the appointed time the Hon. William E. Dodge called the Convention to order, and made an address, in which he expressed a hope that the delegates would be able to leave the Atlantic seaboard and witness for themselves the grand progress made by the country, and contemplate the magnificence of its inland seas, its rivers, and mountains. Mr. Dodge concluded his address by giving a cordial welcome to the delegates, and invoking the Divine blessing on their deliberations.

A hymn of praise was then sung, and religious exercises followed, which were participated in by the Rev. Dr. Rigg, of London; the Rev. Mateo Prochet, of Italy, and the Dean of Canterbury.

The Rev. Dr. Schaff then began to read the list of delegates, but the reading was dispensed with, as a printed list will be furnished.

A PERMANENT ORGANIZATION

was effected by the selection of Dr. Theodore D. Woolsey for President, and Dr. S. I. Prime for General Secretary. A long list of Vice-Presidents and honorary Secretaries was also read.

THE PAPACY.

After an address by the President, the Rev. M. Prochet, of Italy, spoke of the condition of the Church of Crist in that country. He said: "The Pope is conscious of his diminished power, and that all the priests do not believe in his assumptions, for only a few years ago 9,000 of them petitioned him to abandon his temporal claims. The people, too," he said, "were only Catholic in name; but unfortunately they preferred to remain inactive in the Church which they were born in than to seek out the truth."

On conclusion of the Rev. Mr. Prochet's address,

AN AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL PAPER,

by Prof. A. Tholuck, D. D., of Halle, Germany, was read by Dr. Wilke, of Koethen, Prussia, the former having been too infirm to attend the Convention.

The first session was then adjourned, Bishop Odell, of Ohio, pronouncing a benediction.

THE ADJOURNED MEETING

of the Alliance was held in the Young Men's Christian Association Building, at 2 p. m. The hall was well filled. The Rev. Mr. Stuart made a report of the

STATE OF RELIGION IN HOLLAND.

He said the Dutch were mainly Calvanistic Protestant people, though the Catholics had many adherents, and were making strenuous efforts to advance themselves. The Church of Rome was not the greatest enemy of religion. It was the spirit of unbelief among the people. After the Napoleonic war religious indifference spread abroad.

The President announced that any remarks made by speakers disparaging other countries were not sanctioned by the Committee, and they should not be held responsible for them.

The Rev. H. Krummacher gave a picture of

PROTESTANT LIFE IN GERMANY.

He contended that the German nation owed its existence to Christianity, which still sustained it. Without this Christianity the German nation could not exist if it tried to do so. It would soon bring itself into a decline. He spoke enthusiastically of the religious feeling of the people, who were governed by an Emperor who was the fitting commander of the people, and with whom he was fully in sympathy in the present conflict with the Romish hierarchy, and he, the speaker, should say that his heart was with that Government.

At this stage the President announced that a telegram had just been received from Berlin congratulating the Alliance.

The Rev. Dr. Schaff gave a brief account of his visit to the Emperor of Germany, by whom he was most cordially received, and who expressed his admiration for the Alliance. The Emperor was glad that the Alliance should meet at this time, so that the utmost opposition could be given to the power of infidelity and superstition.

OTHER SPEECHES.

The Rev. E. Rechel, of Switzerland; the Rev. Mr. Freedland, of Spain, and Mr. Rassaci, of Greece, delivered short addresses.

INVITATIONS.

An invitation was received from Peter Cooper to visit the Cooper Institute. George H. Stewart, of Philadelphia, invited the delegates to visit that city, and announced that the Pennsylvania Railway Company would furnish a special train for the purpose, free of expense.

THE CLOSING ADDRESS

was made by the Rev. Mr. Arnett, of Brussels, at the close of which the Doxology was sung and a recess taken until half-past 7.

AN EVENING SESSION

of the Conference was held this evening in St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, the Rev. Dr. Foss, corner Twenty-second street and Fourth avenue, the fashionable Methodist Church of the city. The church was crowded to the doors, and numbers of the audience remained standing over two hours. Lord Alfred Churchill, of London, presided. After the singing of a hymn by the assembly and prayer by the Rev. Mr. Weldon, of London, the Chairman excused himself from making a speech and called upon

THE REV. JAMES DAVIS,

Secretary of the Alliance, to read a paper which he had prepared. Mr. Davis said he had prepared a paper on the "Origin, Progress, and Usefulness of the World-Wide Evangelical Alliance." He would not, however, read it, but hand it to the Chairman to be given to the press. Mr. Davis then went on to say that he once heard a speaker at a meeting of the Alliance in Liverpool, speak about the United States annexing Liverpool. Now it happens that the British Alliance has annexed the United States. [Laughter.] The Evangelical Conference in Berlin introduced Sabbath-schools, and the Conference in Geneva in 1861 was a second Reformation for that land. Committees were formed in various places in consequence, and many manufacturers of watches closed their workshops on Sunday, and gave a noble example of Christian observance of the Lord's Day. The Evangelical meeting in Amsterdam was also followed by blessings, and now we have met here, a body of Christians of both hemispheres, not to exalt any man, priest, or Pope, but to diffuse the gospel of the Lord Jesus Christ. Considering the increased communication between Europe and America, and the threads beneath the ocean carrying constant messages between both; considering also the settlement of the Alabama question by the most Christian manner of settlement, and considering the multitudes from the old countries constantly arriving on these hospitable shores, the Atlantic is no longer anything but a narrow river across which Christians shake hands in cordial sympathy and co-operation for the advancement of God's Kingdom. The Alliance, he continued, is a great power. Our motto is that, over the platform in the Association Hall: "In Essentials, Unity; in Non-Essentials, Liberty; in All Things, Charity." Rome boasts of its unity. It is the unity of slavery, with the word of God locked up, and the consciences of men handed over to priests. We desire to show the world a true unity in things pertaining to the salvation of the soul and honor of God, and with liberty in all non-essentials. Having returned thanks for the noble hospitality given to foreign delegates, the speaker concluded as follows: It seems to me as if I were transported to the Isle of Patmos, where an angel had been sent to show the great vision which delighted the beloved disciple when he looked and saw a multitude whom no man could number, from every tribe, and kingdom, and tongue, standing before the throne with palms in their hands, and singing anthems of praise to the Redeemer, and the question was asked, "who are these?" and the answer is: "Not that these glorified spirits are of any one particular nation or denomination, but these are they who have washed their robes and made them white in the blood of the Lamb." Therefore they are before the throne. [Applause.]

The next speaker was

REV. J. S. RUSSELL,

also Secretary of the British Alliance. He thanked God that this country was selected as the theatre to work out great problems, and prayed God to bless it during all the ages of its national existence. He hoped something would be done to do away with the reproach of their disunion, and the great magnet that attracted them from England was a hope that they would return with the assurance that something had been done to draw in closer union the churches of America and England, and all other Christian churches. Was it not time they should all be sick of denominationalism, a word not found in the Scriptures from Genesis to the Revelations? If St. Paul was at their meeting last night he would be puzzled at the variety of denominations there. Would he not say, "Brethren, this is not the state of things I left in the Christian Church. What mean you by these denominations?" When they began to form denominations in Corinth under the name of Paul and Peter and Apollo, he was not gratified at being made the founder of a party, but he asked, "Is Christ divided? Were you baptized in the name of Apollo?" I hold, said the speaker, that the great cause which introduced these denominations into the Church is needless multiplication of the articles of faith. [Applause.] Every truth is not an article of faith or a test of admission to the Church. [Applause.] When I go to the Scriptures, I find but one name above all names. Jesus always, and that is the one bond of union, and the test of admission to the Church of Lord Jesus. [Applause.] Let our motto be that on your American banner, *E pluribus Unum*. Then we can sing the glorious Heavenly anthem, "Glory to God, on earth peace and good will to men." [Applause.]

THE REV. MR. WELDON, OF LONDON,

being called upon to address the conference, explained his idea of Christian unity. He said he would give us a motto, "E pluribus Unum," which he would translate, "Unity in Variety." [Applause.] As the States have their own laws, and there is a supreme Legislature over all, so let all christian denominations retain their technical differences and form unity in variety. The external differences in the Church keep the thoughtless away from divine truth. By combination in essentials, Christians would give an outspoken note that, whatever might be their technical or mechanical differences, there is no real difference between men bound by one spirit and one eternal Lord.

A hymn was then sung.

THE DEAN OF CANTERBURY

then addressed the Conference. He then thought if denominationalism ceased, the result would be stagnation. It was a thing to be regretted, but it would continue. We should regard it, however, as being concerned with very small things, while we differ on the government of churches, and even on the meaning of passages of Scripture. We could show the world that we are agreed on essential things. We bring too much bitterness into our differences of opinion. We are hard upon the Pope for being infallible, but we are bitter against others for differing from us, forgetful of our imperfect state, and that we are but seekers after the truth. Progress toward the truth is made by difference of opinion. The fault is in the bitterness of controversy. If we followed Christian charity we should not carry on these debates to silence other parties, but as our contributions to truth. The things we dispute about, after all, are not matters that concerning our daily life, but are to a great extent matters of speculation. Remembering that we should feel that, though we are divided into families, we are but one household in Christ, as the United States, though many, form but one empire.

THE LATE PROF. D'AUBIGNE.

A paper by the late Prof. D'Aubigne, of Geneva, transmitted by his widow to Dr. Schaff, was then read by the Rev. Dr. Aiken. The proceedings were closed with the singing of the Doxology, and benediction by the Rev. Dr. Day.

ASSOCIATION HALL

was crowded to-night, one section of the Evangelical Alliance being in session there. The Rev. A. D. Kappet, D. D., of Paris, was introduced and said: "Protestantism in France is comparatively a weak organization, which holds its own but does not sensibly increase. Before the late war there were about 1,000,000 Protestants in France. Notwithstanding the smallness of their numbers, evangelization in France was no vain word."

Dr. Fisch said that there were three classes of

PROTESTANTS IN FRANCE,

Baptists, Methodists, and Free Church. The Baptists had already one fine church in Paris, which, it was only just to say, had been built largely by contributions of Americans. The Methodists in France number about 2,000, and are confined chiefly to the South. The Free Church of France has about twenty-six houses of worship. The salary of a country pastor, on which he and his family have to live, is only $360 a year. Many of the congregations are composed of converted Roman Catholics. A pastor of one of the free churches is an honored member of the National Assembly, where his voice is heard in defense of political liberty, as in pulpit in defense of religious freedom. Let the Republic stand five years more, and he believed they would have a complete separation of Church and State, as in this country. After other addresses, the Conference adjourned.

Mayor Havemeyer has sent a communication to the Board of Aldermen suggesting that a special meeting of the Board be held to tender the hospitalities of the city to the Evangelical Alliance.

The Indiana Orthodox Yearly Meeting.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

RICHMOND, Ind., Oct. 3.—The yearly meeting of Hicksite Friends closed last night, and the Orthodox Indiana yearly meeting commenced. The attendance is large. Several cities, and Philadelphia in particularly, are largely represented. This afternoon the session was converted into an immense temperance meeting. Caroline Talbot, of Ohio, William Baxter, the author of the Indiana Temperance bill, and other distinguished speakers, were present. Sunday next is the great yearly Sunday with them, and an annual holiday here that brings excursions of hundreds of people into the city.

WASHINGTON.

The Chief-Justiceship—Names Mentioned in Connection Therewith—The Florida Embezzlement.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 3.—The President yesterday signified his intention not to appoint a Chief Justice until Congress assembles and the State elections are over. The situation is thus stated: Senator Conkling wants Ward Hunt, but if the Administration loses New York State, as seems very certain, it is not probable that any New York man will get the honor. Pierrepont and Evarts are contestants for the place, and the President has talked over the fitness of the latter. He has been advised that Mr. Evarts would not keep the place if he got it, having a large family, and wishing chiefly to obtain the recognition of an appointment without any fixed resolution of holding it for life. The opposition of Butler and the baser fry of politicians will not admit of Judge Hoar's appointment. In political circles, Justice Miller is thought to have, on the whole, a fair chance just now, although the weight of belief in this direction points to Howe, of Wisconsin.

THE FLORIDA EMBEZZLEMENT.

Sanford Conover, of the Florida Senators, has been giving the reporters his version of the embezzlement charged upon him by the Florida papers. He says the State owed him a certain amount of money, which he saw no way of getting out of the empty exchequer unless he reimbursed himself out of the current revenues. As the alleged embezzlement amounts to only about $6,000, there would seem to be nothing in it except the hostility of the Osborn ring, whom Conover beat, with the aid of Gleason, formerly Lieutenant-Governor. Gleason is laying his ropes to be made President of the State Senate, and if he can accomplish this the Reed and Osborn faction will be routed out of their railroad and other spoils. Conover is a Jerseyman, and a quiet sort of man, who is generally well considered, as carpet-baggers go.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S REPORT ON THE ABOLITION OF THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—The next annual report of the Postmaster-General promises to be of considerable interest, owing to the manner in which it will deal with the results of the abolition of the franking privilege. Heads of other departments regard the experiment, as far as concerns public business, as inconvenient and expensive. The Postmaster-General will combat this proposition, and will urge that no change be made at present, in order that a thorough test may be obtained. It is urged, however, that the present system is beneficial chiefly to mail contractors, and that it adds to the Post-Office balance-sheet at the expense of the other departments. Most of the bureau officers claim that the appropriations for postage were insufficient, although the total amount for the year was $1,865,900. It is not clear that the insufficiency of the appropriation indicates a failure in the system.

IN THE CABINET,

there is a majority in favor of restoring the franking privilege to the departments, and considerable discussion has been had over the Postmaster-General's determination not to recommend it.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

SURVEYOR-GENERAL FOR MINNESOTA.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—Dana E. King, of Minnesota, has been appointed Surveyor-General of the United States for the District of Minnesota.

MICHIGAN.

The Wrangle Between the Disagreeing Schools of Doctors Brought Before the Constitutional Convention—Further Business Transacted.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Oct. 3.—The Constitutional Commission voted this morning to continue its sessions without any protracted adjournment till its work is finished.

An amendment was adopted, on Mr. Pond's motion, to the section prohibiting cities from contracting indebtedness above 10 per cent of their assessed valuation, which amendment allows the addition of an indebtedness not exceeding 5 per cent of such valuation, in cities where the debt has already reached the 10 per cent limitation.

The section relating to the government of the University underwent long and earnest discussion, in Committee of the Whole. Mr. Meddaugh, of Wayne, moved to restore the present provision on the subject, under which it has long been uncertain whether the Legislature might control the Regents. The proposed amendment distinctly says that the control of the University shall be vested in a Board of Regents. The matter will be before the Supreme Court soon, and some members of the Commission prefer to await its decision rather than imperil the proposed Constitution by sending it out containing a section that is likely to provoke so much bitter disputation between the partisans of rival medical beliefs. Mr. Meddaugh's motion was lost by a tie vote, and an amendment by Mr. Riley, of Constantine, was adopted, declaring that, when conditions were attached to University appropriations, they must be performed. This might seem to compel the establishment of a homeopathic branch, whether or no, if the Legislature decrees it.

Judge Wells, of Kalamazoo, offered an amendment to the article on taxation, so as to prohibit the exemption from taxation of church property, and property held in trust by ecclesiastical officers. The amendment was adopted.

The Commission has adjourned until next Wednesday.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 3.—The steamship Columbia, from New York, has arrived out.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—Arrived—Steamship India, from Glasgow, and Cambria, from Liverpool.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—Arrived—Steamer Deutschland, from Bremen.

VIRGINIA TOBACCO CROP.

LYNCHBURG, Va., Oct. 3.—The tobacco crop now being secured is the best that has been raised in Virginia for years past.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Dr. Helmbold.

The originator of Buchu, has the satisfaction of knowing that all his imitators have failed to produce the benefits his preparation insures. Helmbold's Ext. Buchu cures. The others disappoint. Persons suffering from Kidney Complaint, Gravel, Premature Decay, Loss of Vigor, or any souvenir of indiscretion, cannot apply the remedy too soon. The great point is to get the genuine Buchu Extract which is Helmbold's, and no other.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

These pills are composed exclusively of vegetable ingredients, and although they entirely supersede the use of mercury, do not leave any of its injurious effects. They act directly upon the liver, and are a valuable remedy in all cases of derangement resulting from a disordered state of that organ. Liver Complaint, Billious Disorders, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Typhoid Fevers, &c., &c., all succumb to the free use of Schenck's Mandrake Pills. For sale by all druggists and dealers.

LADIES' GOODS.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

Open, this morning, stylish English Jackets; Costumes; Paris and Berlin Cloaks; Camel's Hair & Serge Redingotes, in Bronze, Dark Green, Navy Blue, and other choice shades; Mourning Suits, of Silk and Cashmere combinations; Cashmere, Cloth, and Black Silk Suits; Misses' Mantles; Sailors' Suits, for Misses from 3 to 15 years, to which we are daily adding fresh designs from the latest importations.

Eng. Carriage Wraps, Broche and Ottoman Stripes, Real India Shawls, with our usual stylish and extensive assortment of Ladies' Outer Garments, of all seasonable and fashionable fabrics.

106, 108, 110 STATE-ST.

60 & 62 Washington-st.

ORNAMENTAL METAL WORK.

Gould Bros. & Dibblee,

149 & 151 State-st., Chicago.

ORNAMENTAL AND ARTISTIC METAL WORK,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Fountains, Vases, Statuary, Drinking Fountains, Aquariums, Deer, Dogs, Lions, Emblematic Signs, Copper Weather Vanes, Stable Fittings, Crestings, Iron Furniture, Brackets, and Store Stools.

EXCELSIOR LAWN MOWERS,

Agents for the French Patent

BOULEVARD CHAIRS AND SETTEES.

Agents for Younglove Architectural Iron Company.

HYATT'S Patent Illuminated Tile.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

GOODRICH'S STEAMERS

For Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, etc., daily, Sundays excepted, 9 a. m. Saturday Excursion Boat for Milwaukee, etc., don't leave until 8 p. m.

For Grand Haven, Grand Rapids, Muskegon, Spring Lake, Fruitport, Manistee, etc., daily, Sundays excepted, 7 p. m.

For St. Joseph, daily, Sundays excepted, 10 a. m. Saturdays, boat don't leave until 11 p. m.

For Green Bay Ports, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 9 p. m. Monday's and Wednesday's boat goes to Menominee.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 3, 1873.

Matters in the local money market are comparatively unchanged. There was not much business done to-day, though there were many settlements of accounts at banks. As the banks themselves get easier, they find makers of over-due paper better prepared to settle, either by total or partial payments. There have been some instances during the last ten days when collaterals held as security for paper failing due have been sold, and of necessity at a heavy sacrifice. In the presence of an actual run, and threatened by a general collapse, such a proceeding might be considered fully justified but when there is no such pressure upon the banks, it is not likely that any bank not in a condition of actual distress would now do so.

Nearly all the banks that have not closed their doors have, throughout the trouble, made it a point to

PAY ALL CHECKS,

no matter what the amount. In one or two cases a discrimination was made in favor of the employers of workmen. And in one case we believe the refusal to pay anything is absolute, and applies equally to all kinds of checks. This institution is not a National Bank.

The business at the banks and on the street to-day was unattended by any of the excitement which has prevailed for the two weeks previous. The sentiment that

THINGS WERE BETTER

was strengthened by the personal knowledge that they were so. Little was done in exchange. The general advance in New York of stocks, the decline of gold to 109¾, and the advance of Clearing-House certificates to 98, all gave assurances of a better feeling, and of an absence of fear or any further serious disturbances. Advices have been received in this city to the effect that local bankers throughout the West have generally discouraged the country merchants and dealers from making remittances of currency to meet obligations due in Chicago. There is also an unwillingness on the part of country banks and merchants to honor drafts sent them for collection through the express companies. Banks west of Chicago fail to understand why the Chicago banks want currency here, and even the New York banks declare that it is not needed, but should be left in that city, and that all transactions ought to take place in exchange. All this is, of course, non-payment. Country banks often exchange on New York to country merchants with which to pay their bills in Chicago, and seem to think that if the Clearing-House certificates are good enough to pay debts in New York, they ought to be good enough to pay them in Chicago.

Yesterday there was a decided improvement in the receipts, and at prices as high as before the panic. Shippers have received information that the New York banks will grant them all the facilities they enjoyed before the panic.

Several of the commission merchants of this city have already notified their customers in the West that they are now prepared to honor drafts on shipments, as was done before the panic. This will have the effect of

AN EARLY RENEWAL

of shipments to this city, which had been practically suspended by the inability to get money to pay these drafts at the provision packers. We expect to see business fairly based and investors were free buyers of Government bonds, and speculative obligations are being met with promptness.

Money loaned at 6 currency and 7 gold on Government bonds, and at 1-16 and ¼ per cent other good collaterals. Greenbacks sold at 1⅛ per cent premium early in the day; later there was a decline to ¼ per cent, and at the close quotations were at ⅛ and 1 per cent, in anticipation of the demand by manufacturers to pay off their hands. The Loan Committee to-day canceled over $1,000,000 bank certificates.

Sterling was heavy and lower, closing with actual business at 4¾@4¾ for sixty days, at 4¾@4¾ for sight.

Customs receipts to-day, $267,000.

Gold was dull and heavy, declining from 10⅜ to 9⅜, and closing at 10. Loans were from 3 to 7 per cent gold for carrying, and flat for borrowing.

Clearings, $20,000,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed to-day $134,000.

Governments active and higher. They are becoming as scarce as before the panic. Orders are executed with some difficulty, and the advance fails to bring out any large amount.

The Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange has appointed a sub-committee to investigate the affairs of D. A. Williams and John Bonner with the firm of North America, and Edward Haight & Co. with the Bank of the Commonwealth.

Stocks were strong during the greater portion of the day, and a sharp advance in prices took place, the improvement ranging from 1 to 5 per cent. The largest dealings were in Erie Shore, Western Union, and New York Central, but an active business was done in some of the other shares. In the investment list, a general sentiment took place, and a large business was done that usual. At the close there was a slight reaction in exceptional cases, the general market leaving off strong at the highest point of the day. Western Union advanced 3¼; Lake Shore 4½; New York Central, 2¾; Harlem 6, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western 2¾, and Rock Island 3¾. Express shares were higher on moderate dealings.

Sterling, 108¾.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.	
Coupons, '81	115
Coupons, '82	108¾
Coupons, '64	108¾
Coupons, '65	113¾
Coupons, '65 (new)	113¾
Coupons, '67	114¾
Coupons, '68	114¾
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	113¾@
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	113¾@
5-20s of '65	108¾@
5-20s of '65	109¾@
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	113¾@
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	114¾@
40-40s ex. int	108¾@
U. S. 5s (new issue)	108¾@
U. S. currency	110¾@
Gold, full weight	110¾@
Gold coupons	110¾@
Gold exchange	110¾@
Eastern exchange (counter rates)	¼@⅜ dis.
Sterling exchange (large drafts)	107¾@108¾
Chicago City 7s	99 A int.
Cook County 7s	99 A int.
Town, county, and city 10 per cent bonds	95@98
Currency in New York this a. m.	¼ to ⅜ per cent premium.

LATER.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—Affairs in financial circles continue to improve. The closing day of the three days' grace extended indirect dealing by private settlements brings with it no new disaster beyond the suspension of a small broker house, Albert Cole, which has exercised no influence on the market. Only 1,000 shares of stock were sold at the Stock Exchange under the rules for delinquent parties. There were considerable purchases to-day of dividend-paying securities on Exposed to-morrow based on

Minnesota extra family, $7.50@8.20. Wheat in good demand for choice; other grades dull; red, $1.55@1.58; amber, $1.60@1.65. Rye, State held at 90c. Corn, yellow, 68c; mixed Western, 66@68c. Oats fairly active; white, 50@51c; mixed, 48c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 10¼@10½c; refined, 18c.

WHISKY—Held at $1.00.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 3.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm and in good demand, but unchanged. Wheat steady, scarce, and unchanged. Corn, mixed Western firm at 65c. Oats active and firm; mixed Western, 44@45c; white, 46@47c.

PROVISIONS—Dull and depressed. Pork $17.25@17.50. Lard 8@8½c.

BUTTER—Western steady at 25@30c.

COFFEE—Nominal at 21@22½c.

WHISKY—Nominal at 98c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Oct. 3.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.47. Corn quiet at 60@63c. Barley firm; Up-Lake Canada, to arrive, $1.50.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 3.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak; No. 1, $1.10½; No. 2, $1.07 cash; $1.07½ October; $1.09 November. Oats firm; No. 2, 29½c. Corn firm; No. 2, 42c. Rye scarce and firm; No. 1, 65c. Barley firm; No. 2, $1.30.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 7½c; to Oswego, 14c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 92,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 57,000 bu.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 3.—BAGGING—Held firmly, with limited demand at 13¾@14½c for heavy brands.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet; extra family, $6.00.

PROVISIONS—Nominal; mess pork, $16.00. Bacon and bulk meats nominally unchanged. Lard, prime steam, 8c.

WHISKY—Quiet at 92@93c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Oct. 3.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull. Wheat dull; No. 2 white Wabash, $1.60 cash; $1.63 November; amber Michigan, $1.37½@1.40 spot; No. 2 red $1.39 cash. Corn dull; high mixed, 49c for October; 52½@53c for November; low mixed, 47c, spot. Oats dull; No. 2, 37½c, spot; 41c November.

FREIGHTS—Dull and nominal.

RECEIPTS—Flour, none; wheat, 9,000 bu; corn, 8,000 bu; oats, 5,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 200 brls; wheat, 8,000 bu; corn, 10,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Oct. 3.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat, $1.50@1.53. Corn steady at 50c. Oats, 38½@39c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 3.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat firm at $1.35@1.40. Corn quiet at 53@54c. Rye quiet at 80@82c. Oats steady at 38@45c. Barley quiet and firm at $1.35@1.50.

PROVISIONS—Steady; pork, sales at $14.50; generally held at $14.75@$15.00. Lard quiet and held firm; steam, saleable at 7¾c, generally held at 8c; kettle, jobbing at 8@8½c. Bulk meats nominal and inactive. Bacon in fair jobbing demand; shoulders, 6¾c; clear rib, 8½@9c; clear, 9@9½c.

WHISKY—Sales at 92c currency.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 3.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat easier, with little done; No. 2 spring, 90c bid; small sales of No. 3 red fall at $1.30; No. 2 do nominally $1.50. Corn higher; No. 2, 43c spot and October; 44¼c@44½c last half of October. Oats active and higher; No. 2, 37@37½c, in elevator. Barley quiet; No 3, $1.20. Rye quiet and firm.

WHISKY—Offered at 93c; no sales.

PROVISIONS—Pork nominal. Bacon in fair order demand; sales of shoulders at 8¼@8½c; clear rib, 9@9½c; clear, 9¾@9½c. Lard quiet; order lots of refined at 8½c.

HOGS—Dull at $3.50@4.00.

CATTLE—Dull; only low and medium grades for sale; good butchers', 4@4½c.

MARINE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED..........Oct. 3.

Schr Z. G. Simmons, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Enterprise, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Winnie Wing, Muskegon, lumber.
Steam barge, Annie Laurie, Muskegon, lumber.
Barge Advance, Peshtigo, lumber.
Barge Peshtigo, Peshtigo, lumber.
Steam Barge Charles Reitz, Manistee, lumber.
Barge Harmony, Manistee, lumber.
Scow Lillie Gray, St. Paul's Pier, lumber.
Schr D. Newhall, Ludington, lumber.
Schr M. Thompson, White Lake, lumber.
Schr Trio, White Lake, lumber.
Schr N. H. Ferry, White Lake, lumber.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, sundries.
Stmr Muskegon, Grand Haven, sundries.
Schr R. H. Beecher, Kewaunee, railroad ties.
Scow Cousin Mary, Wilkins' Pier, wood.
Stmr Sheboygan, Two Rivers, sundries.
Scow D. R. Queen, White Lake, railroad ties.
Schr C. C. Butts, Saugatuck, slabs.
Schr Elva, Caldwell's Pier, tanbark.
Schr Lumberman, Black Creek, lumber.
Schr Little Belle, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Roanoke, Buffalo, sundries.
Schr Wm. Smith, Paul's Pier, lumber.
Schr G. Barber, White's Pier, bark.
Schr Minerva, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Racine, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Speed, Muskegon, lumber.

CLEARED..........Oct. 3.

Barge Alert, Peshtigo, 25 brls beef.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, 20 kegs beer, 2 brls whisky.
Stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, 17 brls oil, and sundries.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, 300 green hides, 60 brls flour, and sundries.
Schr Four Brothers, Manistee, 12 tons hay, 2 m lumber.
Bark Pensaukee, Buffalo, 38,000 bu corn.
Schr Dick Somers, Buffalo, 22,000 bu rye.
Schr Sinai, Racine, 125 m lumber.
Prop Raleigh, Buffalo, 26,000 bu wheat, 23,000 bu corn.
Stmr Philadelphia, Buffalo, 35,000 bu wheat.
Stmr Philadelphia, Erie, 10,000 bu wheat, 500 pigs zinc.
Schr George Murray, Buffalo, 50,000 bu corn.
Prop Oconto, Green Bay, sundries.
[illegible]
Schr J. H. Foster, Buffalo, 21,700 bu wheat.
Schr H. Fitzhugh, Buffalo, 19,691 bu wheat.
Schr James R. Bentley, Buffalo, 35,500 bu corn.
Stmr St. Albans, Ogdensburgh and intermediate ports, 9,700 bu corn, 250 bu oats, 35 pigs lead, and sundries.
Prop Montgomery, Port Huron, 24,505 bu corn, 700 brls flour, and sundries.
Stmr Muskegon, Grand Haven, 20 brls pork, 5 brls alcohol, 11 brls oil, and sundries.

Lake Freights

Were fairly active and firm at an advance of 1c for corn and ½c for wheat. Quotable at 8c for corn, 9c for wheat, and 6c for oats to Buffalo; also, at 15½c for wheat to Kingston, and 14c for corn to Oswego. Charters were: To Buffalo—Schr Annie Sherwood, corn at 7½c; schrs City of Straits, J. R. Bentley, W. I. Preston, corn at 8c; schrs Kate Winston, Niagara, corn at 7½c; prop Raleigh (yesterday p. m.) wheat and corn on private terms; schrs Republic, A. Mosher, L. W. Perry, and barge Yosemite, wheat at 9c; schr S. V. R. Watson, oats at 6c; prop Montana, part cargo barley, and prop Vanderbilt, rye and barley at 8c. To Kingston—Schr Senator Blood, wheat at 15½c; schr Benson, wheat at 15c. To Oswego—Schr Mystic Star, corn at 14c. Total, 17; capacity equal to 137,000 bu wheat, 326,000 bu corn, 40,000 bu oats, 40,000 bu barley, and 16,000 bu rye. In the afternoon the schr Lotus was taken for wheat to Kingston on private terms; capacity about 18,500 bu; and the schr E. Hanna for corn to Buffalo (50,000 bu) at 8c.

Illinois River and Canal News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., Oct. 3.—This has been another dull day on the river and canal. Grain-dealers and shippers are awaiting a settlement of the disturbed state of the country's finances. Nothing arrived to-day by the river. The steamer Last Chance departed, towing two barges of rough stone for the Copperas Creek dam, the stone having been transferred from a canal-boat at this port to secure lighter draught. The canal-boat Traveler, light, for Lemont, passed into the canal, and the Nautilus, with salt and hard coal stock, for LaSalle, passed out. Eight feet and eight inches of water on the miter-sill of Lock 15. No report of the stage of water below.

CANAL OFFICE, CHICAGO, Oct. 3.—ARRIVED—George Judd, Willow Springs, 93 yds stone; Reliance, Willow Springs, 89 yds stone; Ella O'Connell, Saginaw, 89 yds stone; Admiral, Lemont, 89 yds stone; Martin Hogan, Lemont, 85 yds stone; Mayflower, Lemont, 89 yds stone; Henrietta Walker, Lemont, 89 yds stone; Roscius, Lemont, 85 yds stone; S. & T., Lemont, 69 yds stone; Harry, Lemont, 72 yds stone; Augusta, Lemont, 80 yds stone; Constitution, Lemont, 77 yds stone; J. Menard, Ottawa, 5,000 bu corn; Contest, Morris, 5,500 bu corn; Seneca, Seneca, 6,000 bu corn.

CLEARED—Oak Leaf, Joliet; barge No. 4, LaSalle; Progress, 53,155 ft lumber, LaSalle; 43,543 ft lumber, Ottawa; prop Wasp, Summit; Sligo and Galena, Willow Springs.

CHICAGO, Oct. 3.—ARRIVED—Ocean, Ottawa, 5,600 bu corn; American Star, Marseilles, 5,700 bu corn; Omaha, Seneca, 5,800 bu corn; Harriet, Seneca, 6,000 bu corn; Phoenix, Lockport, 900 lbs iron; 5,700 lbs iron, 1,200 lbs rags; Elizabeth, Lockport, 6,036 bu corn; Alida, Joliet, 73,600 lbs empty barrels.

CLEARED—Morning Light, 49,865 ft lumber, 88 m shingles, 19,850 m lath, to Ottawa, and 3,600 ft lumber, 10 m lath, Joliet; Monarch, Lockport, 2,248 bu wheat, 4,380 ft lumber, 6,000 lbs sundries; Commerce, 29,781 ft lumber, 33,800 m lath, Ottawa, and 24 m lumber, 118 m shingles, Seneca.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 3.—PASSED UP—Props Nahant, St. Joseph, Young, New York, Arabia, M. J. Jarecki and barges; bark Siegel; Schrs Child, Dolphin, Hinchey, Ward, Exile, Ogden, Owasco, F. Morse, Brightie, Northwest, Miami, Wilber, A. Cobb, Lady Macdonald, Mont Claire, Lark, Albrecht.

PASSED DOWN—Props Scott, Howard and barges, Rose and barges, E. B. Ward and barges, Birckhead and barges; bark Constitution; schrs C. Parker, D. Maebe, Volunteer, C. Wall, City of Tawas, Golden Rule, W. S. Crosthwaite, L. Van Valkenburg, M. McVea, Higgie and Jones, Butcher Boy, Mocking Bird, Amaranth, Jamaica, Philo Scoville.

WIND—Northeast.

DETROIT, Oct. 3.—Evening—PASSED UP—Props Plymouth, Jenness and barges, India; bark Lafrinier; schrs J. Hutchinson, Board of Trade, Huckley, Orkney Lass, Nabob, J. Harrison, A. O. Hanson.

PASSED DOWN—Props Atlantic, Swallow, Townsend, Arizona, Fisk, Jr.; schrs Cambria, Monitor, No. 1, G. Wallace, C. P. Williams, Onward, J. G. Jenkins.

WIND—Northeast.

REUNION OF THE 118TH ILLINOIS.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

CARTHAGE, Ill., Oct. 2, 1873.

The first reunion of the One-Hundred-and-Eighteenth Illinois Infantry since the regiment was mustered out of service took place in this city yesterday.

The exercises took place in the Court-House square.

An admirable and comprehensive condensed history of the regiment was read by Lieut. E. B. Hamilton. From this history we learned that this regiment was in over thirty of the most important engagements of the Rebellion; that it was mustered in to the service, at Camp Butler, with about 825 men, and was mustered out with about 500 men; that many gallant boys of the regiment were buried on Southern soil; and that it bears the record of one of the most worthy, efficient, and valiant regiments in the service.

The whole programme of the reunion was interesting, and was admirably carried out. The music, furnished by a select choir of this city, added materially to the enjoyment of the meeting.

About 300 members of the regiment were present, and forty-six other regiments were represented by a few scattering members.

The soldiers were entertained with an excellent dinner by the ladies of Carthage.

After the reading of the history of the regiment by Mr. Hamilton, a very entertaining and eloquent oration was delivered by Maj. R. W. McClaughry. There was nothing of a partisan nature in the address, and the Major advised his old comrades to stand by the grand principles for which they had fought to preserve, and to be judicious in their selection of men for offices of public trust.

The regiment made a permanent organization by electing the following officers: Col. Thomas Logan, President; D. H. Ferguson, Secretary; Lieut. James Sample, Treasurer.

Over 3,000 people participated in the reunion, which was a grand success in every respect.

O'ROURKE.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

The Board of Directors of the Public Library will meet at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Citizens of the Twelfth Ward in favor of a Law-and-Order party will meet this evening in Martine's Hall, No. 55 South Ada street.

The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Managers of the Erring Women's Refuge will be held at the institution at 2 p. m. to-day.

Henry Armand, whose case was noticed in THE TRIBUNE of last week, had an examination before Justice Scully yesterday morning, and was held as a horse-thief in $6,000 bail.

Henry Seifert and Charles Schafer stole, from the residence of Mr. A. Welch, No. 603 Mitchell street, some carpenter's tools belonging to that gentleman. They were each held by Justice Scully in $200 bail to the Criminal Court.

The Committee of Seventy will meet at the Builders' Exchange on Monday evening, at half-past 7 o'clock. A general attendance is desirable, as business of importance will come up for consideration.

Patrick McKinely is a very unhappy man. His despondency is not occasioned by the "panic," but arises from the fact that he was detected in the act of stealing John Schmidt's coat. He was yesterday sent by Banyon to Bridewell for two months.

Mr. Payne, one of the witnesses whose names were handed to Mayor Bond in the Lull case, called on His Honor yesterday to state that he knew nothing of the case, and never authorized any one to use his name in that connection.

At half-past 12 o'clock yesterday, August Herman was run over by a train of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, near Sixteenth street. His left arm was so badly injured that it had to be amputated. He lives at No. 41 Kansas street, and was removed to the County Hospital.

Daniel Sullivan is a very practical man. He found a city ordinance that requires all hay to be weighed on the city scales that is sold within the city limits. Not liking this restriction upon his liberties, Daniel coolly disobeyed it, and as a natural result was not so frigid when he paid $10 fine imposed on him yesterday morning by Banyon.

Quite a remarkable case came up before Justice Scully yesterday afternoon. A young man, Ed Ryan by name, had his pocket picked by one Ed Ohns or Ones, and made a complaint; but, when the time came for trial, he knew positively nothing, and, had it not been for the eagerness displayed by Ohns' counsel (Feeny), he would have been discharged; but Justice Scully "smelt a mice," and on his own part conducted the investigation, which clearly showed the guilt of Ohns, and the result was that Ryan was held in $200 bail as a witness, and Ohns in $500 for robbery.

The General Western Freight Agents of this city held a meeting yesterday morning at the office of the Freight Agent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, for the purpose of changing the classification of freights to the West. A majority of those present did not think it advisable to raise the rates on freights at this critical juncture, and the meeting therefore adjourned without accomplishing anything. Another effort to raise the rate of freights to the West will be made at a future day, when the present excited feeling has subsided.

An elocutionary entertainment will be given next Tuesday evening in the Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, by Mrs. Mettie Chace Waughop, a reader of far more than ordinary ability. Mrs. Waughop, whose powers are praised in the warmest terms by the Eastern press and by many well known public personages, is a young lady of very fine appearance, and is gifted by nature with a beautiful voice, which has been improved by art until its expression of either the pathetic or humorous is as close an approach to perfection as is attainable. In her readings she uses, not too lavishly, however, the dramatic power which she possesses in a very high degree. Her repertoire of readings comprises judiciously-made selections from the best authors of prose and poetry of ancient and latter days. The selections chosen for this evening's entertainment comprise those pieces in which she has made her greatest successes, some of the most enjoyable of which are from our own literature, which is so abundant in pieces admirably adapted for the display of elocutionary power.

PERSONAL.

THE CITY.

Lieut. C. W. Larned, U. S. A., is at the Gardner.

Lieut. F. M. Willey, U. S. A., is at the Sherman.

Lieut. J. H. Jones, U. S. A., is at the Sherman.

Lieut. S. N. Holmes, U. S. R. S., is at the Sherman.

The Hon. S. A. Vose, of New Orleans, is at the Sherman.

The Hon. L. H. James, of Ottawa, is at the Gardner.

The Hon. Thomas Ferguson, of Detroit, is at the Gardner.

Mrs. D. P. Bowers, the actress, is at the Grand Pacific.

The Hon. John T. Averill, of St. Paul, is at the Grand Pacific.

The Hon. William Duren, Mayor of Calais, Me., is at the Matteson.

George H. Harlow, Secretary of State of Illinois, is at the Grand Pacific.

Wm. James, Superintendent of the West Wisconsin Railroad, is at the Grand Pacific.

Thomas Bock, a prominent railroad contractor of Madison, is at the West Side Briggs.

The Rev. Fathers P. Ludden and John Ludden, of Albany, N. Y., are at the Sherman.

Gen. R. Rowett, of Carlinville, is among the prominent arrivals at the West Side Briggs.

The Hon. David Davis, Judge of the United States Supreme Court, is at the Grand Pacific.

Vice-Admiral Fillgore and Lieut. Boardman, of the English Navy, are at the Matteson House.

P. P. Dandridge, Assistant Chief Engineer of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, is at the Sherman.

Joseph Tucker, General Freight Agent of the Illinois Central Railroad, has gone to New York on private business.

T. B. Blackstone, President of the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad, has gone to New York to transact some business for his Company.

George H. Ellis, Boston; S. E. Stevens, Philadelphia; William H. Turner, Washington, and E. W. Holbrook, Minneapolis, are guests at the Sherman.

Dr. Thomas Dresser, Springfield; W. R. Moore, Memphis; Dr. J. S. Cowdry, Lafayette, Ind., and F. W. Tracey, Springfield, are registered at the Grand Pacific.

Charles A. Gilbert, Joliet; C. J. Canty, New York; C. Downing, Pomeroy, Ohio; F. A. Ball, E. C. Powell, and Clifton Shears, Toronto; S. A. Hatch, New York; Mrs. H. Hitchcock, St. Louis, and John P. Collier, of St. Louis, are guests at the Gardner.

IN GENERAL.

Reuben E. Fenton is one of the delegates to the Liberal Republican State Convention, to be held at Elmira, N. Y., on the 8th inst.

The Rev. Henderson Ritchie has been relieved from duty as Presiding Elder of the Rock Island District, and is running for County Judge in McDonough County.

The Concord *Monitor* announces that ex-Congressman Samuel N. Bell, Democrat, will not continue to contest the seat of Austin F. Pike, Republican, from the Second New Hampshire District.

Ex-Gov. Bramlette, of Kentucky, brands the recent sensational publication, that at one time during the war he was on the point of raising the standard of revolt in Kentucky, as a "cock-and-bull-story."

Bouverie Brand, Speaker of the English House of Commons, and his family, who were expected in last Tuesday's steamer, did not come, and the Earl of Rosebery, who did come, says that Mr. Brand and family had no intention of coming.

Senator Sumner was in Boston on Saturday. His friends are trying to persuade him to give up his lecturing campaign, and will probably succeed, though he may prepare a lecture and deliver it a few times. His health is now very good.

We hear the report that George C. Kimball, the well-known Superintendent of the Flint & Pere Marquette Railway, has tendered his resignation, and will take a similar position on the Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw Branch of the Michigan Central.—*Bay City Chronicle.*

The New Haven (Ct.) Postmaster speaks of Gen. Joseph R. Hawley, the Hartford Congressman, as a person of "dubious Republicanism." The Postmaster edits the New Haven *Courier*, and the Congressman edits the Hartford *Courant*. There is no prospect of pistols being called for.

The Chairman of the Iowa Republican State Committee denies, in the Cedar Rapids *Republican*, that ex-Senator Harlan was withdrawn from the Iowa canvass on account of back-pay troubles. Mr. Neidig says it was not positively known that the Senator would have time to make speeches here, and it has since turned out that he has not.

Col. John H. Farquhar, who died at Indianapolis, Oct. 1, was President of the Meridian National Bank of that city, and was for twenty years a prominent man in the State. In 1852 he ran for Congress, a Whig, and was beaten by James H. Lane, afterwards of Kansas notoriety. In 1864 he was elected to Congress, a Republican, and served one term. During the war he held a Captain's commission in the regular army.

Your correspondent met the Hon. J. G. Cannon at his home in Tuscola the other day. Since his election, and on account of the meagre salary allotted to Congressmen ($625 per month), he dresses awful "seedy." His plug hat, barring the one worn by your correspondent, is the most dilapidated of any in the district. It is this motley attire, as we understand, that makes him so popular with the Tuscolians.—*Decatur Magnet.*

Some one who is or fancies himself on the inside has given publicity to the rumor that Charles De Long, our late Minister to Japan, and now on his way home from that country, will resume his residence in Nevada and be a candidate for the seat in the United States Senate now occupied by William M. Stewart. De Long once gave James W. Nye a great deal of trouble in a contest of this kind, and as he has done the country good service in Japan he will be a formidable competitor for Stewart's place.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

Senator Edmunds, of Vermont, is absent in Europe, but has by letter to the Burlington *Free Press* defined his position upon back-pay. He says that he opposed the "salary affair" in good faith and the best he knew how. "Before the bill was signed," he also writes, "I freely expressed the hope, in the quarter where I thought it might be considered, that the President would veto it." Mr. Edmunds adds that he will take any "affirmative act" necessary to give the Treasury the benefit of his determination not to share in "the grab."

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

The new directory of Quincy contains 7,552 names, indicating a population of 33,934.

—The apple crop of Lagrange County, Ind., is immense. There will be from 50,000 to 75,000 barrels to spare.

—A family consisting of a widowed mother, three sons, and two daughters, were all married at once in Cincinnati last Friday.

—The recent transfer of conductors on the Boston & Albany Railroad brought one man on the eastern end of the line who, although he has been connected with the road for thirty-one years, never spent but six days in Boston in his life.

—About $2,000 was stolen by burglars at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, Topeka, on Wednesday night. Col. C. R. Jennison had his gold watch and chain, valued at $600, and $46 in money, stolen from his room.

—The City of Duluth has just completed a school-census, from which it appears that the whole number of persons in the city between the ages of 5 and 21 is 767—372 boys and 395 girls.

—The name of Gilmore's Band disappears, it seems, with the performance of last Sunday night. But the band itself, including nearly every one of its former members, is at once to be reorganized under Mr. Baldwin's energetic command, and even Mr. Arbuckle is engaged to New York for less than half his time.—*Boston Advertiser.*

—A Dowagiac (Mich.) butcher takes the bones out of his meat before selling it now. He had a dream the other night, in which he found himself at the celestial gate, but confronted by a mountain of bones, which an attendant spirit said were what he had sold to customers, and he must climb over them if he would enter Heaven.

—The Chicago *Journal* seems to be more distressed about the faulty grammar of some of its contemporaries than about the panic. The *Journal* ought to be an authority on that sort of grammar, it uses so much of it itself.—*Fond du Lac Commonwealth.*

—"Thirty-two cents!" echoed a woman yesterday, when her grocer charged her that sum for a pound of butter. "Yes, 'um," he replied, with a bland smile. "You see the grocers can't carry much of a reserve, and we can't turn out our collaterals at a sacrifice. If the Government calls in the bonds due in 1874, and the imports of bullion tend to ease the money market a little, butter must find its level with everything else. Butter is very panicky just now, but I think the worst is over." She paid the money without further growling.—*Detroit Free Press.*

—A story comes from Connecticut which is pleasant to read in spite of its tinge of sentimentality. Two brothers who had been living for years on the most uncomfortable terms, lately came to blows; thence to a Justice of the Peace; thence through appeal to the Superior Court. One was found guilty, and in the case of the other the jury didn't agree. Then did the wise Judge Foster call them before him and give them a long and serious lecture. He told them how wrong and shameful it was of them to treat each other so; that there was fault on both sides, and he didn't know which was the worst. He remarked with much reason that law was an expensive luxury, and advised them to keep out of it. Then he besought them to be friends hereafter, and solemnly demanded from each a promise to that effect. They gave it promptly and obeyed him, sobbing when he told them to shake hands. During this odd scene we are informed that the State-Attorney and all the members of the bar were weeping, which is certainly, without exception, the most extraordinary thing recorded in legal literature.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOOKS OPENED AND CLOSED; COMPLICATED accounts adjusted; all work requiring an expert accountant solicited by WEBB, 146 Fifth-av.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan Office, 364 State-st.

CLOTHES WRINGERS OF ALL KINDS REpaired; new rolls, $3 each; $3.50 a pair; new wringers, $5 and $6. H. S. THAYER, 32 West Washington.

GIVEN AWAY—AN ENGRAVING OF THE CHIcago Exposition Building, suitable for framing. PHINNEY & LOMBARD, 133 LaSalle-st.

HAVANA LOTTERY PRICES REDUCED; NEXT drawing Oct. 4. Information given by A. CASAL & CO., 43 Broad-st., P. O. Box 4521, New York.

JUST OUT, LOCKWOOD'S PATENT COMBINED attachment; will reduce your gas bills 40 per cent; would exchange territory for a residence in the city. Inquire at Anderson's Hotel, Madison-st.

PATENTS BOUGHT, SOLD, AND SOLICITED BY STONER & CO., Patent Solicitors and Brokers, 125 Clark-st., Rooms 49 to 52, at Stoner's Inventors' Bureau.

WANTED—DRESSMAKING BY THE DAY, BY A first-class fitter and trimmer. Call or address C C, 389 Calumet-av.

WANTED—EVERYBODY TO GO TO 109 WEST Randolph-st. and see how easy it is to cure catarrh. Medicine and advice free at the office. Pamphlets 10 cents. DR. C. R. SYKES.

WANTED—A COACH OR TERRIER PUP, 2 TO 6 months old, male or female. Address O 61, Tribune office.

$5 TO $10 A DAY EASILY MADE BY MEN women, or children; six of the best-selling 25-cent articles in America. Samples by mail, 25 cents; 5 for $1. Send stamp for full particulars. 133 LaSalle-st., Room 11.

MUSICAL.

A SPLENDID PIANO THAT MUST BE SOLD. Currency will secure a great bargain. B. MAURY, 72 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW FIRST-CLASS 7⅓ OCTAVE piano, very cheap. Purchaser please call and see at 63 South Clark-st.

NOW IS YOUR TIME TO RENT AND BUY PIANOS and organs at low prices. WM. H. PROSSER & CO., 274 State-st., near Van Buren.

PIANOS FOR SALE AND TO RENT; REPAIRing and tuning; one 7-octave, double round, price $180; one 6-octave, price $80; one 5-octave melodion, piano style, price $60, at the Chicago Piano Factory, 259 East Randolph-st., near the bridge, by J. PRESTON.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE LOTS ON Oakwood boulevard, between Grand boulevard and Vincennes-av., at low prices, and on exceedingly easy terms. There is no property south of the city so attractive and desirable as this for either investment or improvement. While other property may be uncertain, this is sure. The boulevard will be improved and completed in the spring, and will be kept in order for all time by the Park Commissioners, without expense to the property; same for sewerage. It lies just outside the limits and north of the Transit Railroad track. Whoever wishes to secure a superb lot at a low price, and on easy terms, is respectfully invited to call at my office. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—NEW BRICK HOUSES NEAR Lincoln Park, at a bargain; terms easy. E. EUGENE CADWELL, Rooms 19 and 20, 69 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY MOREY & MAGILL, 77 CLARK-st., choice lot for manufactory, corner Desplaines... 119 feet front. Streets and alleys on each side; $110 per foot.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON THE FOLLOWING streets: State, Burnside, Butterfield, Arnold, Garibaldi, Hanover, Butler, Wallace, Summer, Winter, Murray, and Halsted; also, on Wentworth, Shurtleff, Portland, and Stewart-avs.; also, on Alexander, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Napoleon, Twenty-ninth, Earl, Thirtieth, Haven, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Fontaine, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Title perfect. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down, 5 years' time, 6 per cent interest. No agency business. Apply to owner, ALBERT CRANE, 116 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE — STATE-ST. — EXTRAORDINARY lease for 99 years at fixed rent, without reappraisals, 25x44 feet on State-st., east front, 25 feet north of Randolph-st. 3 party walls; terms of lease, $100 per month until March, 1875, and $150 per month for entire balance of term. Property can be improved handsomely for $8,000, and will always command the best of tenants. Bonus required, only $6,000; a mere trifle for such a lease, the only one of the kind to be had at any price. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—ONE-AND-A-HALF-STORY FRAME cottage and lot on Thirty-second-st., near Wallace, on long time; monthly payments; near cars, and water on premises. Title perfect. Apply to FRED P. FISHER, 148 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—LOTS NEAR CENTRAL PARK AND Central Park Boulevard, easy terms, or 15 per cent discount for all cash. PHINNEY & LOMBARD, 133 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—2-STORY AND basement house No. 608 West Tyler-st., near Ashland-av.; will take for first payment savings books on any good bank. A. P. DOWNS & CO., No. 132 Washington-st., Rooms 18 and 19.

FOR SALE—A WIDOW LADY RESIDING ON Wabash-av., near Sixteenth-st., wishes to go South, would like to dispose of residence; price, $16,000; easy payments. Address O 3, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—NORTH CLARK-ST.—40 FEET FRONTing on North Clark-st., near Ohio; large part of purchase money can remain for a number of years. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON FULTON-ST., OGLESBY-st., and California-av. for sale very cheap, and on easy terms, to parties who will improve immediately. Accounts against any of the Chicago Savings Banks taken in payment. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WEST MADISON-ST.—50x90 FEET, between Loomis and Sheldon-sts.; cottage and barn on the premises. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—ASHLAND-AV.—47 LOTS CORNER of Ashland-av. and Forty-seventh-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING LOT—100x115 FEET on the southwest corner of Seeber and Ellsworth-sts. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-ST.—50x100 FEET BETWEEN Franklin and Fifth-av., southwest corner of the alley. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—20 LOTS FOR SALE CHEAP—EASY terms; in the block on the northwest corner of Western and North-avs. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—PANIC PRICES, $250 EACH FOR lots worth $800, one block from Milwaukee-av. cars at Wicker Park, half cash. FINLEY & WOODRUFF, 127 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON ARNOLD-ST., THIRTY-ninth-st., and Wentworth-av., near bridge works; $300 [illegible] monthly instalments. J. C. STARR, 56 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—THE NORTHWEST CORNER OF Grand and Western-avs.; a good business lot; on easy terms. Inquire on premises.

FOR SALE—I WANT SOME MONEY, AND WILL give bargains in several pieces of city real estate of value from $500 to $15,000. Address O 51, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—1 OR 2 LOTS ON WEBSTER-AV., near Lincoln-av., at a great bargain for a few days. S. W. KROFF, 145 LaSalle-st., Room 14.

FOR SALE—CHOICE RESIDENCE PROPERTY, 100 feet on Indiana-av., north of Forty-third-st., east front; depth 178 feet; very cheap, and on liberal terms. Apply to GEORGE W. HILL, 106 Madison-st., Room 5.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—MAPLEWOOD—ADJOINING OLD city limits; only 4 miles from Court-House; accessible by steam cars; commutation fare, 6¼ cents. Large frontage on Humboldt Boulevard, Fullerton and Western-avs. Trees have been set out over the entire property; sidewalks have been laid; artesian well, superior to any other in this vicinity, flowing at a rate of 320 gallons per minute of pure water, equal in every respect to that of Lake Michigan. Purchasers of lots will buy at low rates, while at the same time the property is rapidly enhancing in value by the city improvements, which will soon reach this vicinity. Lots for sale on easy payments. No cash payment required of parties making improvements. Prices of lots, from $375 to $475. We can furnish printed abstracts of title to the above property. FIRM, WING & FARLIN, 38 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON—GROVE LOTS, $250, IN $5 monthly payments; only $25 down; this is the best chance yet offered to get a home and never feel it. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4. Free ride.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES EAST OF STONY ISLAND-av. and between Seventy-fifth and Eighty-seventh-sts. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—STONY ISLAND BOULEVARD—FIVE acres corner of the boulevard and Seventy-fourth-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—TWO blocks, containing 12 64-100 acres, in the Vincennes Road Addition. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—300 FEET ON STATE-ST., NEAR Englewood. Cheap to any one who has the money. E. EUGENE CADWELL, 69 Dearborn-st., Rooms 19 and 20.

FOR SALE—NORTH EVANSTON—LOTS 50 FEET front, for $600, $800, and $1,000, on long time and small payments. These lots are centrally located, and will grow in value so as to pay a handsome profit on the investment. Plats furnished, and parties taken free of expense to see the property. JOHN CULVER, 144 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—A BLOCK OF 50 LOTS (FIVE ACRES) at Desplaines, only $200 per acre; easy terms. Free ride. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD, ONE BLOCK FROM depot, and five blocks west of Grand Boulevard Park, eight 2-story houses and two cottages; ordinary rent pay for them; seven of the houses and nine cottages sold and occupied within the last thirty days. TILLOTSON BROS., 273 and 274 State-st.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP, AT WASHINGTON Heights, any part of 70 acres on Western-av. Also 100-foot corner in Englewood at $36 a foot. EDWARD F. SWEET, 8 Honore Block.

FOR SALE—AT NORTH EVANSTON, BEAUTIful grove lots, 50x190 feet, for $600 and $800, on annual or monthly payments. SAM'L FOLKEY, 144 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—$150 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT at Desplaines, one block from depot; there are but 20 left at this price; only $10 down and $5 a month until paid. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD IS THE GROWING suburb, directly south of the city, at the junction of three great railroads, Rock Island, Michigan Southern, and Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne; tickets on either road, $10 a hundred; 50 passenger trains each way daily, early and late trains, accommodating all classes; population, 4,000, and still increasing. We are prepared to give great bargains for cash. Good schools, society, and other advantages. As Chicago grows, so will Englewood; property sure to advance. The best bank in America is a well selected lot, free of incumbrance, in this rapidly growing suburb. HULBURD & CO., 108 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGE, 3 ROOMS, AND 5 acres good, dry, improved land, ¾ mile from depot, Hobart, on Fort Wayne Railroad. Chicago 32 miles. Price, $[illegible]; cash $100, balance $10 monthly. No agency business. J. G. EARLE, office days Mondays and Fridays, Room 3, 133 Monroe.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE AND 50 LOTS (5 ACRES) at Desplaines, $1,500; $500 down; $100 a year for balance. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—A BANK WHAT IS A BANK—I WILL sell 50 lots within eight blocks of the Evanston depot at $400 per lot, to be paid for in $10 monthly payments, or in ten annual payments. C. E. BROWNE, 153 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—TEN GOOD HOUSES IN EVANSTON and North Evanston at a bargain; to be paid for in ten annual payments. Who wants a home in a live, beautiful town? C. E. BROWNE, 153 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE BUILDING LOTS AT NORTH Ravenswood, 50x152 feet, $10 per foot and upwards. ATTENTION! This property, having the advantage of railroad facilities, schools, churches, and society, can be improved and rented so as to net 10 per cent, panic or no panic. There is no better test of value than this, and seekers for homestead or investment sites are invited to examine this land.
One-half acre, adjoining station, 198 feet front, $800; usual terms; or $700 cash. The cheapest lot in the vicinity. ROBERT GREER, 64 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—$1,000 WILL BUY A 7-ROOM COTtage and lot at Evanston; $200 down, and $15 monthly until paid. The same price and terms will buy one at Desplaines. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A $40,000 FARM IN MISSOURI, ONE of the best in the State; would exchange for Chicago property or Texas lands. R. H. CUMMING'S, No. 162 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE, A WELL-IMproved farm in Rice County, Minn., and one in Lime County, Minn., both near town and railroad. Will be sold at half value for cash, or exchanged for salable merchandise. OSGOOD & WILLIAMS, 63 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR CHICAGO property—A good farm of 175 acres, 36 miles from Chicago, on N. W. R. R., adjoining the station. Call at 85 Third-av.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—UNIMPROVED PROPERTY AND cash, for one or more brick houses, with modern improvements, on 30 feet lots; splendid location, on South Side. CHAS. S. BURDICK, 71 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—LOT AT KENWOOD 100 OR 200 FEET front. Can assume incumbrance and pay part cash. Address O 40, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—A GOOD STEAM OR water flouring-mill, at some good point in the Northwest. Address P. O. Box 47, Chicago.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE ON NORTH DEARborn-st., 50 to 100 feet. Address O, Tribune office, stating location, lowest price, and terms.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—500 BLACK-WALNUT CHAIRS AND step-ladder combined, something that every family needs; will sell at wholesale prices, or trade for horses or buggies; they must be sold. Call and see sample at A. N. HANKINSON'S, 44 and 46 West Adams-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION wanted for cash. WILLIS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers and Furniture Dealers, 196 and 197 East Randolph-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE ON THE SOUTH Side, for six months or one year, one block from horse cars. CLARKSON & VAN SCHAACK, 83 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS DWELLING ON INDIana-st., near Rush. Apply to H. F. WAITE, Bryan Block.

TO RENT—A DWELLING OF 6 ROOMS IN GOOD order, $25 per month. 153 South Hoyne-st.

TO RENT—THREE 3-STORY AND BASEMENT stone-front houses on Ontario-st., between State and Dearborn, with all modern improvements. Apply, on premises, to T. WHEELER.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE, WITH MODern improvements, barn, and piano, on Park-av., near Union Park. Reference required. Call to-day, between 12 and 1 o'clock, at 155 Washington-st., Room 4. JOHN F. EBERHART.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY HOUSE, 8 ROOMS, NO. 1 North May-st. Two cottages on Ashley-st., near Roby. Cheap. N. F. MERRILL, 13 Otis Block.

TO RENT—A VERY NEAT AND DESIRABLE basement cottage, in an excellent location, near the street-cars. The carpets and furniture complete for housekeeping, or portions of the same, can be purchased, and a well-located lot taken in exchange. Address, immediately, O 55, Tribune office.

TO RENT—NEW 2-STORY AND BASEMENT brick, all modern improvements, new barn, etc., $75 per month; new frame house, $30; both near Lincoln Park and Lincoln-av. cars. W. J. DAVIS, 148 Madison-st.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FRAME DWELLING OF 7 rooms, with water and gas, on Burnside-st., near Thirty-second, only $25. J. M. CUTLER, Room 2, 143 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—228 WEST VAN BUREN-ST., 2-STORY brick dwelling, 10 rooms, by T. E. PATTERSON, 45 Michigan-av., Room 2.

TO RENT—$25—NEAT 6-ROOM COTTAGE IN THE grove at north city limits, 2 blocks from horse cars. DAVID WILLIAMS, 126 South Clark-st., Room 11.

TO RENT—WABASH-AV.—HOUSE AND LOT 461 Wabash-av., between Peck and Eldridge-courts; lot 40x170; good barn; immediate possession. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT—3 HOUSES, 7 ROOMS IN EACH, 210, 212, and 214 West Lake-st. Rent only $25 per month. Apply on the premises, from 2 to 4 p. m.

TO RENT—NEW HOUSES, 10 ROOMS, BARNS, North Side, $60 per month to good tenants. Inquire at 429 Webster-av., or of E. EUGENE CADWELL, 69 Dearborn-st., Rooms 19 and 20.

Suburban.

TO RENT—AT KENWOOD, EITHER FURNISHED or unfurnished, one of the finest places at this beautiful suburb. House has 11 rooms, handsomely furnished, all conveniences. Large barn; large lot. Rent moderate to the right party. JOHN M. WAITE, 138 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP—A GOOD NEW HOUSE, WELL located, in Evanston; also five in North Evanston, at from $15 to $25 per month, or will sell on 10 years' time, with nothing but interest paid annually in advance. C. E. BROWNE, 153 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—CHEAP—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, day, week, or month. 155 and 157 Washington-st., near Board of Trade. Inquire at Room 37.

TO RENT—THIRD FLOOR 290 FIFTH-AV., TO A small family without children. Possession given at once. Also store No. 288. Apply on the premises. J. E. PETTIBONE.

TO RENT—SEVERAL SPLENDIDLY FURNISHED rooms at reasonable rates, at 750 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—2 FURNISHED ROOMS, 34 WEST Madison-st., $10 and $12 each, in suites or single.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH or without board, at 90 Peoria-st.

TO RENT—AT $10 PER MONTH, THE BASEMENT floor of a new cottage house, 4 rooms. Call for AYERS, Cottage Grove-av. and Forty-fifth-st.

TO RENT—221 NORTH CLARK-ST.—3 TENEMENTS for families, 5 rooms each, water, gas, &c., $35 and $40 per month. Apply to E. H. FLEMING, Office 4, 156 Washington-st.

TO RENT—NEWLY-FURNISHED ROOMS. APPLY at 294 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—AT 14 PECK-COURT, 4 LARGE ROOMS, unfurnished, and one furnished room on the first floor.

TO RENT—A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE FRONT room, well furnished, brick house, all first-class, for one or two gentlemen, 41 South Carpenter-st., near Washington.

TO RENT—NEATLY FURNISHED ROOMS, TO ladies or gents. 418 South State-st., Room 4.

TO RENT—VERY NICELY FURNISHED OR UNfurnished rooms, by day, week, or month. 164 and 166 East Washington-st., Room 44.

TO RENT—NEATLY FURNISHED ROOMS AT Kingsbury Block, 115 and 117 East Randolph-st.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS ROOM FOR TWO OR three gentlemen, with or without board, at very reasonable terms. Republic Life Building, 139 LaSalle-st., Room 91, via elevator.

TO RENT—ROOMS FOR HOUSEKEEPING ON Smith-st., 1 block west of Union Park, $15 and $25 a month. Call at 65 Dearborn-st., Room 22.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—BRICK STORE AND BASEMENT, WELL located for any business; dry goods preferred. Has been occupied as such for 4 years. 636 Canal-st.

TO RENT—AN OLD GROCERY STAND, IN VERY desirable locality, with fixtures complete. Apply at 384 West Randolph-st.

Offices.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT OFFICE ROOM, WITH double desk; will be rented cheap until next spring. Apply at "The Newspaper Union" office, 114 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—PART OF A VERY FINE REAL estate office on main floor, cheap. Address, with name and business, D 31, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A FINE SUITE OF OFFICES, CHEAP. Inquire at No. 149 East Monroe-st., Rooms 2 and 3.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A LADY AND GENTLEMAN would like a pleasant 2d-story front room, furnished, without board, between Twelfth and Fourteenth-sts. on Michigan-av. Address O 52, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOM FOR DEBATING club, within 8 blocks of Court-House; will pay $8 to $12 per month. Address O 17, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

CURRENCY IN HAND TO LOAN IN SUMS FROM $500 to $5,000, for 30, 60, and 90 days, or 4 months, on bonds and other strictly first-class securities. Address for interview, O 47, Tribune office.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDER'S private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Established 1854.

MONEY TO LOAN FOR THREE OR FIVE YEARS on property in burnt district. Borrowers only need address J 13, Tribune office.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE PAYment of a check dated Oct. 2, and given by W. S. Sargent, in favor of G. A. Murphy or order, on the Fidelity Savings Bank, has been stopped, and all persons are cautioned against negotiating the same.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON INSIDE CITY PROPERTY for term of years. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—TO BORROW FOR TWO YEARS OR longer, $8,000; first mortgage on real estate worth $30,000. Address M 80, Tribune office.

WANTED—$2,500 FOR A SHORT OR LONG TIME on store on State-st., well-located and rented; will pay 10 per cent., and high rate of commission. O 14, Tribune office.

$1,200 TO $50,000 TO LOAN ON GOVERNMENT bonds at 2½ per cent per month; principals only need apply; call early. A. HARSHBERG, Room 8 Tribune Building.

$3,500 TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE SEcurity without delay. SHELDON & WATERMAN, 20 Nixon's Building.

$10,000 WANTED—A GOOD PARTY WITH above amount to join in a co-partnership in produce and provision commission business already established; references exchanged. Address O 4, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE.

FOR SALE—TO MASONS AND PLUMBERS—I will sell a new two-story house and 50 feet, and take brick-work, plastering, and plumbing in part payment. Will add some cash. EDW'D F. BROOKS, 85 Clark-st.

TO EXCHANGE—LOTS OR BLOCKS IN CHOICEST part of Washington Heights, near two stations, for unimproved lots on North Side.
Couple of acres in best part of Lake View near lake shore, 60 ft lot, 1 block from North Evanston depot, and three 50 ft lots in adjoining block.
Accounts in any Chicago bank or savings institution taken at par.
Apply at 89 Washington-st., basement.
W. N. BRUNER.

TO EXCHANGE—ELEGANT DWELLING OF 16 rooms, with brick barn; choice central location on South Side; immediate possession; title brought down to date. Will exchange equity of $15,000 for improved or unimproved city property, or any Chicago bank accounts. Great bargain offered for few days. Address, appointing interview, O 90, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—SOME GOOD REAL ESTATE AT a fair price for a first-class horse and top-buggy. Call or address M. VAN ALLEN, 87 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—IMPROVED PROPERTY 399 AND 401 West Van Buren-st.; Lots 50x178; brick building 25x65, two-story basement and cellar; building in rear 20x50; two-story and cellar, for vacant lots in fire limits.

TO EXCHANGE—ONE OR MORE BRICK HOUSES, with modern improvements; large lots, on South Side, near Grand Boulevard, in beautiful grove, for cash and other property. CHAS. S. BURDICK, 71 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR LUMBER 20 OR 40 ACRES land adjoining the new line of the Chicago & Danville Railroad, within six miles of city limits, in Lake Township. N. F. MERRILL, 13 Otis Block.

WANTED—FRUIT-FARM IN ILLINOIS OR MICHigan, worth from $4,000 to $6,000, in exchange for improved and unimproved city property. Mrs. E. M. RANSFORD, 167 East Madison-st., Room 11.

WANTED—A GOOD, WELL-LOCATED SUBURban lot, in exchange for the furniture, carpets, etc., of a very desirable, nicely-furnished basement cottage, in a firstrate location, which can be rented cheap. Address O 73, Tribune office, stating where an interview can be had.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BAR-COUNTER, show-case, ice-box, and 4 gas chandeliers. Will be sold together or separate. L. LABERG, corner Madison and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—GOVERNMENT CLOTHING, woolen blankets, overcoats, dress coats, jackets, pants, rubber goods, &c. Government Goods Depot, 135 East Lake-st.

FOR SALE—OR HIRE—TENTS ALL SIZES FOR State or county fairs, for show tents, sleeping or restaurant tents, or other purposes, at the Government Goods Depot, 195 and 197 Lake-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—A COMPETENT BUSINESS man in a well-established cash paying business. Must have from $500 to $1,000, and capable to attend to office work. Address O 30, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $500, IN A WELL-EStablished cash business that pays nearly that amount per month. 125 South Clark-st., Room 85.

PARTNER WANTED—IN ONE OF THE BEST paying paint and wall-paper stores on the West Side; small capital only required; painter preferred. Apply to 50 Blue Island-av.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED—FEE AFTER decree. Scandal avoided. Nine years' practice in the Courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1037.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

WANTED—A BOY BETWEEN 14 AND 18 YEARS old in a hat and cap store; one who resides with his parents and can bring best references. Apply immediately. 164 Blue Island-av., corner Taylor-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS BOOKKEEPER and cashier in a grocery store. References required. Call at 216 East Washington-st., at 9 o'clock this morning.

WANTED—TWO SMART, ENERGETIC YOUNG men as corresponding clerks. Apply at 703 State-st.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN AS SALESMAN IN HAT store. Address O 91, Tribune office.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN OR LADY, WITH $200 cash in hand, to secure employer, to act as cashier. Business long established and highly respectable. Address O 88, Tribune office, immediately, appointing interview.

Trades.

WANTED—TUCK POINTERS. C. F. CAMP, 130 South Morgan-st.

WANTED—TWO GOOD COATMAKERS TO GO into the country. Apply to CLEMENT, MORTON, & CO., corner State and Madison-sts.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD CARPENTERS FOR trimming, at the corner of Egan and Vincennes-avs.

WANTED—CARPENTERS, AT 187 EAST ADAMS-st., in rear, for outside work; also a good stair builder.

WANTED—A BLACKSMITH. APPLY TO S. P. LUNT, Silver Smelting Works, corner Forty-second and Clark-sts.

WANTED—A MAN COOK. APPLY AT RESTAUrant, 103 Calhoun-place. THOMAS ANDREWS.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—TO LEAVE TO-DAY, 15 SAWMILL hands; 20 for a coal mine; 200 wood-choppers, and 50 railroad laborers. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, No. 1 South Clark-st., or 101 South Canal-st.

WANTED—1,200 MEN FOR CHICAGO PACIFIC Railroad; one boarding-boss, with outfit for 30 men; free fare. No. 38 North Clark-st., Room 9.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—100 PEDLERS, MEN AND WOMEN, to canvass an article needed in every household; no competition. Inquire at Room 9 Exchange Building, corner Washington and South Clark-sts.

WANTED—INTELLIGENT YOUNG MEN TO learn and engage in the telegraphing business, at PORTER'S National Telegraph College, 139 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—AT BIGELOW HOUSE, NEAR CORNER Wabash-av. and Twenty-first-st., a bell boy, with good references.

WANTED—MEN TO SOLICIT BUSINESS; LIBERal commission allowed. Address O 83, Tribune office.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN IN EVERY TOWN, county, and State; biggest chance ever offered to make money. A farmer cleared $18 in one week. One young man made $18 in one day. Everybody buys. Any one can sell. No. 30 East Madison-st.

WANTED—A MAN THAT THOROUGHLY UNDERstands taking care of fast horses. Address, with reference, O 32, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE, ENERGETIC YOUNG man acquainted with manufacturers, machinists, steamboat, and railroad officials, to take the agency for the Philadelphia Asbestos Felting. Apply or address with references, DANIEL U. SNYDER, No. 977 North Ninth-st., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—BOY TO FEED PRESS. APPLY AT 103 and 105 Madison-st. F. L. HANSCOM & CO.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A COMPEtent woman as cook and laundress. A woman who thoroughly understands her business will receive satisfactory wages. Inquire at the Tribune office, corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., between the hours of 3 and 4 Monday afternoon.

WANTED — A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; must be good washer and ironer. Apply 23 Sixteenth-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. Inquire immediately at 1155½ Indiana-av.

WANTED—GOOD COOK, WASHER AND IRONER at 314 North LaSalle-st. References required.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GENERal housework for small family. Apply at 122 North Peoria-st.

WANTED—AT THE JOHNSTONE HOUSE, 114 AND 116 West Madison-st., a good cook.

WANTED—A WOMAN FOR SECOND-COOK. APply at the office of the Ogden House, corner Franklin and Washington-sts.

WANTED—A COMPETENT COOK, WASHER, AND ironer in a private family. Call, with references, between 9 and 12 o'clock morning. 383 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-GIRL IN A PRIvate family. Apply at 44 South May-st., between Washington and Madison.

WANTED—WAITER GIRLS. APPLY AT 633 State-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—LAUNDRY GIRLS, KITCHEN GIRLS, scrub girls, and dishwashers. Apply at BURDICK HOUSE, corner Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS DRESS AND CLOAK cutter; one that has good taste and thoroughly competent to take charge of a workroom. Address J 19, Tribune office.

Nurses.

WANTED—A NEAT AND TIDY NURSE GIRL AT 1025 Wabash-av. Apply with references.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED NURSE TO sleep with and take care of an infant, 1 year old. Apply to Office 43 Exchange Building, corner of Clark and Washington-sts.

Housekeepers.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN, AS housekeeper, one that wants a permanent situation and a home. Apply at Sash, Door, and Blind Store, 13 and 15 North Canal-st. M. H. MORRIS.

WANTED—AT THE GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL, Michigan-av., four scrub-girls. Apply immediately.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A LONG LEASE AND FURNITURE OF A HOTEL in Chicago for sale; it is well furnished and in a fine location, doing a good business. Hotel men wishing to purchase will do well to address O K, Box 38, Chicago Post-Office.

A FINE RESTAURANT, COMPLETELY AND practically furnished, on Dearborn between Randolph and Madison-sts., having large custom and doing an excellent business, for sale at great sacrifice. For reason for selling and full particulars, call at 90 East Madison-st., Room 13. J. G. HUSZAGH.

A WELL-ESTABLISHED DOWN-TOWN RESTAUrant and sample room for sale cheap. For further information address O 70, Tribune office.

A FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT, IN THE BEST location in the city, for sale; cash only required, no liquors. Apply 35 76 West Washington-st.

DRESSMAKING ESTABLISHMENT TO RENT, and furniture for sale. Apply at 361 South State-st., opposite Field, Leiter & Co.'s.

ESTABLISHED, PAYING WHOLESALE BUSIness for sale, goods staple, profits 25 per cent, sales large; $3,000 cash, balance trade; other good openings. Apply to KIMBALL & CO., Room 11 Methodist Church Block.

I HAVE EVERYTHING COMPLETE FOR A LARGE first-class restaurant; I will sell ½ interest at a great bargain, and start a restaurant with a good live man, or will sell whole. Address O 54, Tribune office.

ONE OF THE BEST-PAYING BUSINESSES ON the West side, for sale or exchange for a house and lot, or good inside lots, unincumbered; stock about $10,000. Address J 31, Tribune office.

RESTAURANT AND BOARDING-HOUSE IN THE best part of the city for sale; doing a good business the last four years; connected with a saloon; 40 boarders at present; very cheap and conditions acceptable. Inquire at 253 South Clark-st.

SAMPLE ROOM AND BILLIARDS IN CONNECtion with restaurant for sale, located in the best part of South Clark-st. Address J 39, Tribune office.

THE ENTIRE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF GROcery store No. 279 North-av. for sale, also horse and wagon, during this week. Balance will be sold at auction on Saturday, Oct. 4, at 7 p. m. Inquire at B. J. NOCKIN'S, 199 East Randolph-st.

TRAVELING STENCIL CUTTER'S OUTFIT COMplete; 3 sets name-plate dies, 3 sets key-check dies, with border-tools and figures, and stock on hand to clear $75, for sale cheap—for $25. Call at 25 Blue Island-av.

$600—RETIRING PARTNER WILL SELL HIS half interest in a legitimate cash business now paying over $300 clear profit each month; can be increased without additional capital; stock on hand over $1,000; only cash need call. 122 LaSalle-st., Room 31.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AS WE HAVE A STEADY DEMAND FOR HORSES, buggies, and wagons of all descriptions, would invite both buyers and sellers to call; no deception, and everything guaranteed as represented, at 261 State-st., sale stables of horses, buggies, and harness; room for 100 horses at present, and purchasers at their real value. BRADLEY & WILLIS.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL ARABIAN HORSE, pronounced by all the most beautiful horse, both in color and style, in Chicago; is 7 years old, high-spirited, but perfectly kind and gentle, 15½ hands high, and weighs 950 pounds. A fine harness and light wagon, made especially for him to order, will be sold with him, if desired. The horse is offered for sale only because the owner is constantly traveling, and, therefore, obliged to sell him. May be seen at the Livery Stable of MARTIN FRY, rear of 1129 Indiana-av.

FOR SALE—SIX HORSES, ONE HORSE AND TOP buggy, one good business pony for $65, and a small Shetland pony cheap. 747 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—HORSE-BUYERS—WE HAVE 3 PAIR of sound work horses which we will sell for half their value; must be sold to-day; call early if you want a bargain. J. H. EHLE, 145 South Clark-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—HORSE, BUGGY, AND HARNESS, cheap for cash. Horse can go in 2:50; very stylish (snow white). New Poughkeepsie top buggy. HENRY E. GATES, Room 4, 89 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST FAMILY HORSES in the city, also phaeton, nearly new. Will be sold cheap for cash, or exchanged for extra fine saddle horse. Further information at 693 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—WAGON HARNESS, CART HARNESS, saddles, bridles, surcingles, currycombs, brushes, etc. Government Goods Depot, 195 and 197 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—ONE PAIR OF MULES, 2 HORSES, 1 top carriage. No. 454 and 456 State-st., H. S. BENNETT.

FOR SALE—A GOOD EXPRESS HORSE AND wagon, at 43 East Kinzie-st.

FOR SALE—I HAVE A FEW GOOD HORSES LEFT unsold, and will close them out at panic prices; also second-hand top and open buggies, single and double harness. Call and see them and get prices. O. P. BAKER, 405 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—A 3-SPRING LIGHT EXPRESS WAGon, in good order; $80. Corner Twenty-third and Clark-sts., BARKER & JACKSON.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—ON SUNDAY EVENING, A SORREL mare, two hind feet white, white stripe on forehead. MAYPOLE BROS., 294 South Jefferson-st.

LOST—ON HALSTED-ST., NEAR MADISON, A ladies' chain, a watch-key set with topaz, and charm knife attached. By leaving at 126 South Halsted-st., the finder will be suitably rewarded.

LOST—BETWEEN PECK-COURT AND NORTH LaSalle-st., a garnet ear-ring, with a large pearl in the centre. A liberal reward will be paid if left at the cigar-stand, Burke's European Hotel.

LOST—LOWER PART OF GOLD EARRING, WITH oriental garnet setting. A liberal reward will be given for its return to 1480 Indiana-av.

TAKEN UP—AT LAWNDALE, A RED AND white cow. Call at 37 Kansas-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENERGETIC MAN in some retail store as bookkeeper. Address LOYAL H. DOOLITTLE, P. O. Box 1118, Rockford, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER, OR other similar capacity. Address M 78, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS prescription druggist. Address O 26, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A PRACTICAL BOOKkeeper who is engaged during the day, would like to post a set of books evenings. Address O 34, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A MARRIED MAN, WHO thoroughly understands book-keeping, desires a situation in some capacity. Is thorough, systematic, and reliable. Address O 62, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF experience as book-keeper. Can loan his employer a few hundred dollars. Good references. Address O 87, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN. Work from 7 to 12 p. m. Good writer; well recommended. Address O 65, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN DESIRES a situation in a clothing store, or office; writes a No. 1 hand; does not wish any wages the first month, or until familiar with the business; has had some experience in retail clothing, can give good reference, and I mean business. Address O 45, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CLERK IN ANY CApacity; had five years' experience as shipping clerk. Salary expected, $10 per week. Address M C B, care Carrier No. 1.

SITUATION WANTED—A GENTLEMAN OF large business experience would like a situation in a first-class house, with view to partnership. Address O 60, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF experience in a wholesale or retail boot and shoe store; best of references given. Address J 91, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—IN THE COUNTRY, BY A first-class job tinner who is accustomed to running a country shop; understands all branches of the business and quick workman. Address M 29, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS miller in a flouring-mill; best of references given; has had many years' experience. Address J. N. HILLS, Room 18 Nixon Building.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN (DANE) desires a situation as coachman in a private family; is willing to work, and can come well recommended. Address J 15, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN A private family, for the winter, to drive a carriage or do general work about the house; can be well recommended by his last employer. Either in city or country. Apply at 50 Alexander-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS PORTER AND INterpreter in a hotel, by a young man who speaks and writes English, French, and German. Best of references. Address O 41, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO MERCHANTS, BUSIness men, or professionals—A young man, lately from New York, aged 25, intelligent and active, good writer and mathematician, a fine judge of human nature, and a desire to benefit his employer, seeks employment. References A No. 1. O 21, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN ANY BUSINESS; wages not so much an object as steady employment. Address JAMES PETET, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SECOND-WORK or to do general housework for 2 or 3. Apply at 1124 Prairie-av. South Side preferred.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO NORWEGIAN girls, one to cook, wash, and iron, and the other to do second work, in a private family. Can be seen this week at 231, corner of Arnold-st.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR A GOOD WORKing woman, and child 4 years of age; low wages, city or country—latter preferred. Call at 283 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK. THE BEST OF references can be given; has been head cook of steamships. Can be seen at 85 South Halsted-st.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY FOR sewing; one that understands cutting and fitting. Call or address 329 North Franklin-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG LAdies, in a shop, as seamstresses. Call at 460 West Mitchell-st.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—A THOROUGHLY RELIAble and competent woman, living in the country, would like the care of a young child. Apply to GEO. THOMPSON, 25 Bryan Block.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—A WIDOW LADY WANTS a home for the winter; no objection to the country; would take charge of a widower's house or boarding-home; good reference. Please address Mrs. A, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good German and Scandinavian help can be supplied at Mrs. DUSKE'S office, 80 Milwaukee-av.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY PHOTOgrapher; has had three years' experience; would assist in operating room or do printing; has 2 or 3 cameras to dispose of. Address, for one week, ARTIST, Box 393 Waukegan, Ill.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

43 HUBBARD-COURT—FIRST-CLASS BOARD for ladies or gentlemen, $4 to $5.50 per week, with use of piano. Day board $4.

112 COTTAGE GROVE-AV.—FRONT ALCOVE room, with closet, and single rooms, or in suite, with good board.

751 WABASH-AV.—NEW AND BEAUTIFUL house, with all modern improvements, has been refitted for the accommodation of those desiring a pleasant home. Rooms singly or en suite. Table first-class. Day-boarders accommodated. References required.

808 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms to rent with or without board.

1050 MICHIGAN-AV.—LARGE FRONT ROOM with hot and cold water, furnished, to gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen.

A FAMILY ON WABASH-AV., NEAR HIGHteenth-st., wishing to economize for the winter, will rent, with board, 3 handsome front rooms, with or without furniture; an excellent table and good attendance guaranteed. Address O 69, Tribune office.

SOUTH SIDE—LARGE BACK PARLOR, WITH grate, bed-room adjoining, hot and cold water, Michigan-av., between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth-sts. none but parties wishing to pay for first-class board need address O 13, Tribune office.

WABASH-AV., NEAR TWENTY-SIXTH-ST.—Two small parlors with two bed-rooms, with board, for 4 persons; if gents each can have a bed; no other boarders; genteel family; everything first-class; two rooms for two persons $25 per week. O 95, Tribune office.

WABASH-AV., SOUTH OF TWENTIETH-ST.—A private family would rent to a gentleman and wife a furnished alcove room with board; house all modern improvements; references exchanged. O 82, Tribune office.

West Side.

12 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—LARGE ROOM, nicely furnished, to rent with board; suitable for gentleman and wife, or 2 single gentlemen.

117 SOUTH GREEN-ST.—ONE OR TWO YOUNG men can be accommodated; brick house, and good neighborhood; table board very best. $7 a week, taking rooms separately. Also one or two day boarders can be accommodated at reasonable prices. References exchanged. Call on premises.

265 FULTON-ST.—PLEASANT ACCOMMODAtions for two young men. Private family; also, room for day boarders.

334 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—ROOMS FURnished or unfurnished, with board. By permission, special references given.

380 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—TO RENT WITH board, one pleasant front room furnished.

412 WEST JACKSON-ST.—ONE LARGE FRONT room (furnished), with good board; terms reasonable.

617 WEST MONROE-ST.—TWO VERY NICE suites or single rooms, to let with board; modern brick house, private family, price low. Reference required.

741 MONROE-ST.—BOARD AND TWO ROOMS, partly furnished, for gent and wife; also 1 room, furnished, suitable for two young men.

Hotels.

499 SOUTH DEARBORN-ST. (BURNSIDE), near Twenty-ninth—A nice cheerful family hotel; excellent table and very low prices. Single rooms, $6 per week; transient, $1.50 per day.

DE FOREST HOUSE—JUST OPENED; HAS splendid accommodation for a few more boarders; the house is a new marble front, has hot and cold water, bath-room, and all modern improvements; furniture and carpets all new; table first-class; references required. 177 North Clark-st., corner Erie.

WHEELER HOUSE—CORNER JACKSON AND Dearborn-sts.—Board, $5 per week, or $1 per day. Lodging, 50 cents.

Country.

A QUIET HOME NEAR CITY TO RENT FOR the winter, to man and wife; a suite of furnished rooms, first floor, front parlor, heated and kept in order, including good board for both; terms, $25 per month; if first or second month is paid in advance will make a discount of $5 per month. Address O 84, Tribune office.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—BY GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, A SUITE of rooms, with board, in private family, near Union Park. Apply to SPRAGUE, WARNER & CO., 35 and 37 Michigan-av.

BOARD—FOR A LADY AND 3 CHILDREN, AGED 12, 10, and 4 years, in the western part of the city for the winter, with a respectable, quiet family used to giving a plain table; references given and required. Address, with price, &c., J 88, Tribune office.

SEWING MACHINES.

A REAL GOOD SILVER-PLATED SEWING-MAchine for sale for $15. B. MAURY, 72 South Halsted-st.

BUY A SINGER SEWING-MACHINE AND PAY for it in sewing. 174 South Clark-st., up-stairs.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES—General Office, 150 State-st.; Branch Office, corner Halsted and Randolph-sts. Persons having old Grover & Baker sewing machines are invited to call and see the new improvements and hear something to their advantage.

SINGER SEWING-MACHINES—144 SOUTH HALsted-st., NICHOLS & PEARSON, Agents. Easy payments on sewing given.

THE SINGER SEWING MACHINE TAKES THE premium, at the Exposition office, 215 South Halsted-st. Machines sold on monthly payments. Open evenings.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—A FARMER MADE $46 IN one week; one young man cleared $18 in one day. Agents from the country preferred. 30 East Madison-st., Room 6.

AGENTS WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN OUT OF business should investigate the chances we offer in city and country. $30 to $75 a week guaranteed on the most rapidly selling articles in market. None but those that have $3 to $30 need apply. MERRILL'S & CO., 161 Randolph-st., Room 12.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—MACHINERY: ONE SMITH'S PLANer; one Smith's Three-Side Sticker. 38 West Washington-st.

RECOVERED.

(Continued from the First Page.)

terest, the dealings representing mostly transactions for mercantile account. The opening sale was 110⅝, and declined to 109⅞, without material reaction.

BREADSTUFFS.

The flour market opened dull. Small lots of shipping extras hardly so salable. Large lines firmly held. The decline in exchange and gold, and the more liberal arrivals, check inquiry. Wheat opened firm, but quiet. The decline in gold and exchange, and large offerings, led shippers to claim further concessions. Winter is held firmly. The market closes lower, and quite flat. The difficulty in closing the large amount commercial exchange on the market is drawn back to a healthy export trade. Winter is comparatively firm, but not plenty.

THE MONEY MARKET

is also greatly improved. The banks are gaining in currency, and the premium on greenbacks rapidly disappearing, ½ per cent being the rate to-day. There is more disposition to entertain propositions for call loans. Seven currency and gold was the chief rate, with considerable doing at a bonus of 1-16.

[To the Associated Press.]

EXPELLED FROM THE EXCHANGE.

New York, Oct. 3.—Following close upon the expulsion of Grinnell & Williams from the Stock Exchange was the official announcement that another investigation was to be begun, into the transactions of other members. At a meeting of the Governing Committee to-day, Reuben Manly, Brayton Ives, and Warren Kimball, were appointed a Committee to investigate the operations of John Bonner & Co., and A. D. Williams & Co., with the Bank of North America; and of E. L. Haight with the Bank of the Commonwealth.

TRIAL-DAY COME AND GONE.

Despite the fears which were expressed concerning the expiration of the three days' grace on the Stock Exchange, business opened quietly and without any marked incident in Wall street. To-day the failure of Albert Cole, a small dealer, was officially announced to the Exchange. The topic of conversation, however, was the expulsion from the Exchange of George B. Grinnell and J. C. Williams, representatives in the Exchange of George Bird, Grinnell & Co. The expulsion was formally announced to the members of the Exchange at the opening of business this morning.

REDUCTION OF LOAN-CERTIFICATES.

The Loan Committee of the Clearing-House to-day reduced the number of loan-certificates $1,000,000, and will continue to reduce as long as practicable.

RESUMPTIONS.

New York, Oct. 3.—The National Trust Company, of this city, will resume on Monday morning next.

Kidder & Co. have settled at 50 cents on the dollar and resumed.

PITTSBURGH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 3.—The stringency of our money market, and the scarcity of currency, is still severely felt by the manufacturers of this city. The manufacturing interests here are largely interested in the West, where nearly all their sales are made. All the collections in this section of the country have been successful, but the banks have locked up the currency, leaving our manufacturers short of ready cash. Exchange on New York from St. Louis and Chicago is a thing at present not to be had. Our banks have stood by the city and its interests, but now it is feared there is not sufficient money in the country to run our industrial interests. Consequently, to-day,

A MEETING OF MANUFACTURERS

was held in Lafayette Hall, to discuss the situation, and adopt measures to somewhat relieve the banks and oblige their customers, and to still give employment to their operatives. The meeting was very largely attended by our leading rolling-mill proprietors and glass manufacturers. James J. Bennett, one of our leading and oldest iron men, as well as one of the wealthiest, occupied the Chair. There was a great unanimity of opinion, and the following was adopted:

Whereas, While we believe the country was never more blessed with abundant crops, never so rich in national wealth, and our city, when all are profitably employed, was never stronger and richer in individual and aggregate wealth, yet, on account of operations and speculations set on foot elsewhere, in which we have no lot or parcel, the currency and exchange of our country are disturbed, our trusted and sound moneyed institutions have their receipts diminished and cannot afford to this community their accustomed liberal accommodations; therefore, we regard it proper and right that we should meet together and take some united action, if possible, whereby to relieve this community to some extent from the present trouble.

Resolved, That, in order that the employe and employer may each contribute to the best interests of this community, and relieve our moneyed institutions from the excessive drain of currency, we commend that the manufacturers only make payment not to exceed one-half of the amount to our employes on each pay-day on and after this date until the currency and exchange of the country assume their normal condition.

Resolved, That, by doing this, the manufacturers and workingmen will co-operate to the best interest of this community, insuring the running of the mills and factories, relieving our banks from the excessive drain of currency, and aiding in restoring confidence, which alone is needed to give complete return to our wonted prosperity.

Our operatives are nearly all willing to submit to this in preference to being thrown out of employment. There is no doubt but that this action will only be necessary a short time; but in the meantime it relieves our banks from any great strain, and, consequently, will leave the money market easier.

BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Boston, Oct. 3.—The easy feeling in monetary circles is increasing. To-day the banks have been discounting quite largely to their customers, and it is understood that most of the banks will soon give notice that they will pay currency on checks upon all balances deposited in currency. In the outside market, there is no longer any paper offering at 2 per cent a month, and there is a much better inquiry at lower rates; but there is considerable yet doing as high as 12 to 18 per cent per annum. The large

MANUFACTURING COMPANIES

find less difficulty in getting money to pay their hands, and no further reduction of working prices is expected to-morrow. Still the pressure is by no means yet off. Several of the large boot and shoe manufacturing concerns of Lynn have been obliged to ask their help to wait for their wages, and are so short of funds that rumors were to-day current on the street of their failure, but these all appear to be sound, if time is given them.

COLUMBUS, O.

Columbus, O., Oct. 3.—The financial crisis is the only topic of interest here to-day. The bankers refused to agree upon any plan for their mutual protection, and this fact becoming public the small depositors made a general run on almost all the banks, making the strain a hard one for all. This morning Rickley's Bank suspended. The Commercial Bank, this morning, was known to be very hard run, but up to 10:30 o'clock this forenoon paid small checks and certificates of deposit. The business of both banks has been conducted in legitimate channels, and they have the sympathy of the people. President Sessions, of the Commercial Bank, has tried to convert bonds into currency without success, but says that the assets of his bank are worth more than twice his liabilities.

Later—At 11 o'clock the Commercial Bank closed its doors. There is considerable excitement on the streets, and other suspensions are reported.

Columbus, Oct. 3.—The report that the Commercial Bank had closed its doors at 11 o'clock this morning was premature. This arose from the fact that they refused to pay large checks. This bank is still paying small checks and certificates of deposits to women and poor persons who really need their money for immediate use. Bartlett & Smith are also following the same plan, and where they are satisfied that the parties mean to use their money in business, they intend to discourage a run. The other banks are feeling hopeful.

Several large manufacturing establishments that feared they would be compelled to reduce their force have been assured by a National Bank that they can have all the money they need on their sixty or ninety days' paper. The feeling is more easier than this morning.

One of the largest dry goods houses advertise that they will take thirty days' certified checks in payment for goods.

Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 3.—The feeling in financial circles is much easier than at noon. Rickley's Bank, which closed this morning, opened again this afternoon, and until the close of banking hours paid small checks and certificates of deposits to needy persons. They think now they can weather the storm. The Commercial Bank are doing the same thing. Bartlett & King all day paid small checks, only refusing to allow the withdrawal of money deposited with them on certificates, as a member of this firm is en route here with a large supply of currency. They say their troubles are over. Several other private banks have paid all day to small depositors. The National Banks are paying in full all checks presented, and [illegible] of them at the close of banking had more money on hand than when the bank opened this morning. Most of the persons who have thus far drawn their deposits are those of small means, who know little about financial matters, and are easily scared. Merchants are showing their confidence by depositing all the money not absolutely needed in their business.

Hayden's Bank and the Citizens' Savings Bank withdrew from the Clearing Association this afternoon, being unable to agree to allow the Association to issue certificates. Hayden's Bank has received a shipment of $60,000 in gold and silver from New York.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WILL RESUME BUSINESS.

Washington, Oct. 3.—Fant, Washington & Co., bankers here, have been given an extension by their creditors, and will open next week.

[To the Associated Press.]

GOLD COINAGE.

Washington, Oct. 3.—The mint at Philadelphia, under orders from Washington, is coining double-eagles at the rate of $10,000,000 per month. The California mint is running at its full capacity on gold coinage and trade-dollars. Bullion to the amount of $3,000,000 has been added to the fund of the Assay Office at New York to pay promptly all deposits of sovereigns.

JAY COOKE & CO.'S PROPOSITION TO THEIR CREDITORS.

Gov. Cooke, in conversation yesterday, announced that the firm of Jay Cooke & Co. will soon make a proposition to their creditors for the purpose of enabling it to resume business. The members of the firm have pooled their private and personal assets, and will place it at the command of their creditors in liquidation of their indebtedness. They propose to pay every cent they owe, both principal and interest. The details of the proposition will be made public in due time.

THE FORTY-FOUR MILLION RESERVE.

Senator Logan arrived here yesterday, and held a lengthy consultation with the President, and another to-day. The President assured him that he would do all in his power to relieve the financial embarrassment of the whole country, especially in the West. In reference to

MOVING CROPS,

he will put out the $44,000,000 reserve as rapidly as possible without embarrassing the Treasury.

NO EXTRA SESSION TO BE CALLED.

The President stated that he would not call an extra session of Congress, but at the regular session will make important recommendations in reference to our financial system.

PROPOSITION DECLINED.

Secretary Richardson has written a letter to the President of the Chamber of Commerce, Charleston, S. C., refusing the request that $5,000,000 be deposited with the Assistant Treasurer at Charleston for the purpose of buying New York exchange from the banks. The Secretary states that he has declined all similar propositions from other places.

THE STORM OVER.

No financial excitement whatever now exists. Currency is again becoming comparatively plentiful.

CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati, O., Oct. 3.—This has been a day of comparative financial quiet. There was some anxiety early concerning the results of the day at the New York Stock Exchange, but this soon disappeared in the face of favorable news both from the movement in stocks and in the financial field generally in New York. The bankers at the close of banking hours to-day were very much encouraged. In the walks of general business, there are still many who look with solicitude to the future, but much the larger number to-day have expressed confidence in the ability of the country to soon lift itself from the stagnation into which it has fallen. Nearly all classes, however, are growing clamorous for currency resumption in New York, in the belief that it would quickly be followed by resumption throughout the country, and the early restoration of confidence.

Cincinnati, O., Oct. 3.—The financial trouble is beginning to show itself in a desire on the part of a number of our manufacturers to curtail their working force or reduce the time employed by operatives. This is no more due to the trouble of procuring currency here than to the effect they apprehend the stringency will have on the trade of the interior. A few manufacturers have already reduced the working force, and others will follow unless a change comes next week.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 3.—It is reported here, upon excellent authority, that bankers throughout the State are advising country merchants not to meet obligations to wholesale dealers, claiming that, by drawing money from the banks and sending it away, the local trade would be ruined. Indianapolis merchants find it next to impossible to make collections. One firm to-day sent out bills amounting to $3,000. The collector returned with $45. The tobacco dealers here are receiving letters from Virginia manufacturers proposing to sell tobacco at regular prices, and pay 2 per cent per month on all currency forwarded with the orders. It is understood that many Eastern tobacco-houses are closing.

Transactions in real estate here have fallen off one-half within the last ten days.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Milwaukee, Oct. 3.—The financial excitement here has apparently subsided. The banks are in daily receipt of considerable amounts of currency from the East, and grain-shippers are supplied by express in the same way. The markets are stronger in consequence, and prices were well sustained. The Chamber of Commerce will probably resolve, to-morrow, to remove the existing restrictions as to grain deliveries, and some little assistance may be expected from the banks in a day or two.

THE DUBUQUE DEFALCATIONS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Dubuque, Ia., Oct. 3.—The official investigation into the condition of the Merchants' National Bank, and the Dubuque Savings Institution, discloses the following facts: R. A. Babbage, Cashier of the Merchants' National Bank, has abstracted from the bank, by means of false entries, $140,365; in notes and bills, $23,352; in overdrafts, $13,450; and in other ways, $5,712; and from the Dubuque Savings Institution, $84,000; in all, from both banks, $267,289. He has given up property of various kinds, including most of his stock-farm in Butler County, and all the stock thereon, which he estimates to be worth $160,000, but which will fall much short of that estimate, leaving the balance as a deficit.

Mr. Sheffield, President of the Merchants' National, drew out of it $38,586 in notes and bills; $5,323 in other drafts; otherwise, $5,512; and from the savings institution, $112,556. He has surrendered property estimated by him to be worth $46,000. None of the false entries are attributed to Sheffield, nor the abstraction of special deposits, as is charged by Babbage.

It is the opinion of the Examining Committee, that the depositors in the Merchants' National Bank will be paid in full, but the savings institution is almost a total wreck. There is strong talk to-day of arresting Babbage, and this will probably be done. He has given no account of what he did with the money he took from the banks, and there is some suspicions that he has not surrendered all the property he controls.

DES MOINES.

Des Moines, Ia., Oct. 3.—Grain shipments to New York have again commenced here, but owing to low prices, but little is offered as yet.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

San Francisco, Oct. 3.—The First National Gold Bank of San Francisco has just declared its monthly dividend of 1 per cent, and the National Gold Bank & Trust Company a dividend of 1½ per cent. Mining stocks are again irregular this morning. The amount of bullion received from the mines during the past quarter was nearly $10,000,000, and for the last nine months $24,000,000. The coin movement to and from the interior during the same time is as follows: Received, $6,600,000; remitted, $11,000,000. The country having drawn on the city for $4,500,000 more than it sent here, the gold notes in circulation in California have largely taken the place of coin in exchange between the city and the country. There is now over $2,000,000 of this currency in five banks of this State, all constantly in circulation. The merchandise and produce markets are firm.

MEMPHIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Memphis, Oct. 3.—The DeSoto Bank resumes in the morning.

LOUISVILLE.

Louisville, Oct. 3.—The German Security Bank was not among those that suspended, as published in the dispatches to some distant papers. It has promptly paid every demand made upon it.

NASHVILLE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 3.—The merchants had no trouble in making settlements. Money was easier, and the prospects are flattering. Two hundred bales of cotton moved to-day on bills of exchange on New York amounting to $13,000. Two hundred more will be shipped to-morrow. Trade will be opened up again in a few days. Nashville is coming out of the financial crisis with flying colors.

ATLANTA, GA.

Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 3.—John H. James, banker, who suspended, will resume business to-morrow.

SHALL WE RESUME?

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WHAT GARFIELD AND THURMAN HAVE TO SAY IN THIS CONNECTION.

Cincinnati, Oct. 3.—The speeches made in various parts of Ohio this week by Gen. Garfield and Senator Thurman are largely devoted to the financial condition of the country. Gen. Garfield said, in his Portage County speech on the 1st inst, that the present panic is due to oversanguine railroad building, but that it cannot be very disastrous, because the great body of the industry of the country is in a sober and healthy condition, outside of this business of railroad building. The great producing and trading forces of the country are in a healthy and active condition, and they do not feel the shock. Our crops have been bountiful this season, and, on the score of production, we stand in an exceedingly favorable situation. We are told this year that Great Britain wants from us 96,000,000 bushels of wheat to supply herself alone, and that France and the other countries of Western Europe also need large amounts; and our granaries are bursting with the supply ready to find its way to market so soon as the temporary panic subsides. We shall thus bring back from Europe an abundant supply of exchange for what we shall send her. Another fact: What is known as the balance of trade is in our favor. We are sending abroad more than we are purchasing from Europe at the present moment, and this is the first time we could do that since the war. These things indicate a healthy general condition of our producing forces.

The General said that the present crisis was not as serious as those of the past because the currency is sound. It is

OUR GREAT FINANCIAL DUTY,

however, to make greenbacks as good as gold. There has been a demand made in some quarters for the President and Secretary of the Treasury to issue an additional volume of greenbacks to aid the money-market in this crisis. In my judgment, they have done wisely in refusing such a demand. I do not believe they have any lawful authority for such an issue; if they had, it would be in the highest degree impolitic to make such an issue of currency now. I have no doubt that a resumption of specie payments, carefully and prudently made, would rather ease the money-market than increase its stringency. The National Banks are as safe as ordinary wisdom can make them. Stand by them without panic, and there will be no trouble whatever. All that is wanted is, that the ordinary confidence between man and man shall be continued, and the panic will be unknown in a few days.

SENATOR THURMAN'S OPINION.

In his speech at Kenton, O., on the 1st, Senator Thurman said: "Our prosperity which has been so much extolled is, in a great measure, deceitful prosperity. This country is growing in wealth. Thank God! as long as we have a fruitful soil—as long as we have industrious laborers to cultivate the soil—there must be wealth produced in this land; but there is such a thing as artificial prosperity; there is such a thing as simulated prosperity; there is such a thing as deceitful prosperity; and I am sorry to believe that a large portion of the prosperity upon which we congratulate ourselves is of this deceitful character. We are like a spendthrift who borrows money upon his estate and then indulges in fast and riotous living. We have been borrowing money for the last ten years or more, and we did not cease to borrow when the war ceased, but we have been borrowing ever since. The balance of trade between us and Europe has been against us, and instead of being paid in money, those balances have been paid in our securities, which have been sold in Europe in order to meet those balances—securities of the Government, securities of railroad companies, securities of every sort that could be put upon the market. That was simply borrowing money in Europe to pay our debts; that was simply realizing money upon our estate, and we have been living upon that borrowed money; and living as men do who never thought that there would be a day when payment must come.

THE EFFECT OF IMMEDIATE RESUMPTION

of specie payments, as advocated by some of the leading men of New York, would be to compel every man who owes $5 to pay $6; it would have a most crushing effect upon the people of the debtor States; in fact, it would bring ruin almost throughout the country, and whatever might be the beneficial effect in the future, the immediate effect would be to make it harder to every man who owed money to pay it, and to make every creditor who has debts due him richer by 12 or 15 per cent than he is to-day. It would therefore be simply a measure in favor of those who are already rich, and oppressing those who are already poor.

Now understand me, my friends, I have been a Democrat all my life, and therefore have been in favor of specie currency or a currency convertible into specie. I do not believe that the business of the country can ever be carried on with an irredeemable paper currency. I believe that to do so would result in the destruction of the best interests of this country; but I do now say to you that, in my judgment, it would be most unwise for the United States to yield to this clamor of the creditor States and undertake in the forthcoming Congress, which meets next December, to force a resumption of specie payments upon the country without delay; and it was for these and other reasons that I opposed, at the last session of Congress, a bill that was introduced professedly to hasten the resumption of specie payment. It is true that in my judgment that bill never would have had that effect; that it would simply have added an immense, untold amount of profits to the National Banks of the country, without any corresponding benefit to the people. Because it might be used to oppress the debtor class of the community—because this might be its effect; if it were managed and manipulated as it was possible to manage and manipulate it—I was opposed to that bill, and I shall go to Congress next December, if God spares my life, determined that while I will advocate a resumption of specie payment as soon as it can reasonably be effected, I will not crush the debtor class for the benefit of those who now are their creditors, and who are already in easy, and most of them in affluent, circumstances of life.

WESTERN COUNTRY BANKS.

DAYTON, O.

Dayton, O., Oct. 3.—The financial situation is good. No suspensions, and no symptoms of any. The banks have been strengthening daily, and discounting only enough to meet imperative business demands. All checks and drafts have been, and are likely to continue to be, promptly honored. Seven banks here—three National and four private—are confident, and cheerfulness prevails and business proceeds as usual.

YOUNGSTOWN, O.

Youngstown, Oct. 3.—The panic has made scarcely any disturbance here. There has been no run on the banks, and they pay out to depositors as usual, except requiring notice on time deposits as a precautionary measure. Among all classes there seems to be a general feeling of confidence, as the banks are all very strong, and have a large surplus.

JANESVILLE, WIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Janesville, Wis., Oct. 3.—Notwithstanding reports to the contrary, both banks of this city—the First National and Rock County National Banks—have paid everything and have experienced no difficulty since the panic began. Both are in sound condition, and ready to pay all claims.

DUBUQUE, IOWA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Dubuque, Oct. 3.—The solvent National Banks of this city have made statements of their condition without being required to do so, and the savings banks have made statements as required by the Auditor of the State. The statements are very satisfactory, and have put an end to the panic.

ABROAD.

London, Oct. 3.—$775,000 in bullion was shipped from Liverpool for New York yesterday, and $430,000 for Montreal.

MORTUARY.

Funeral Obsequies of the Late Rear-Admiral John A. Winslow.

Boston, Oct. 3.—The funeral services over the remains of the late Rear-Admiral John A. Winslow, took place to-day at St. John's Episcopal Church, Boston Highlands, and at the close the remains were taken to Forest Hill, and interred. In accordance with the wish of the family of deceased, there was no military procession, but a long line of carriages containing professional and personal friends accompanied the body to the grave. Flags, on all the public and many private buildings, were at half-mast.

FOREIGN.

Exciting and Conflicting Political Rumors in Paris.

A Belgian Authority Says that the Monarchy Will Soon Be Proclaimed.

The Pope Again Declares His Determination to Remain in Rome.

FRANCE.

Paris, Oct. 3.—The city has been full of conflicting rumors to-day in regard to the political situation. The report which gained the most currency and caused the greatest excitement was one stating that the Permanent Committee of the Assembly would order that body to meet on the 13th instant, and that the Government officials now absent from Versailles had been ordered to proceed there immediately; but a dispatch from official sources in Versailles pronounces it untrue.

Paris, Oct. 3.—Count de Chambord will issue a manifesto next week.

President Thiers, since his return to Paris, has received visits from a large number of Deputies of the Left. M. Leon Say, presiding officer of the Deputies of the Left Centre, has issued a circular calling a meeting of the members of the party on the 23d inst., and declaring in favor of a Conservative Republic.

Brussels, Oct. 3.—The *Echo de Parlement* says it has private information from Paris that the monarchy will certainly be proclaimed on the proposition of the majority of the Assembly.

Paris, Oct. 3.—The Republicans are redoubling their efforts to thwart the designs of the Monarchists. M. Thiers, Dufaure, Day, and Perier hold a conference next week. All sections of the Left are united, the Extremists promising to submit to the guidance of the Moderates. The Republican journals of every shade of opinion support all candidates for the Assembly who pledge themselves to vote for a Republic, without regard to their antecedents. Petitions are in circulation addressed to wavering Deputies, and urging them to support the Republic.

M. de Remusat, at the request of ex-President Thiers, has consented to contest an election in the Department of Garonne, against the candidate of the Monarchists. The programme of the Conservatives on the meeting of the Assembly will be the restoration of royalty, a constitutional and parliamentary government, a re-division of the country into electoral districts, and immediate nomination of a Lieutenant-General of the Kingdom.

ITALY.

Rome, Oct. 3.—The Pope, yesterday, in an address to a delegation of 300 of the faithful, used the following words: "Confusion has entered the enemy's camp. They strive to induce me to leave Rome, but I never will."

CENTRAL ASIA.

New York, Oct. 3.—A special dispatch says: "Central Asia is in an extensively disturbed condition. A civil war is raging in Khokan against their ruler, Khudoyar Khan. The Turcomans of the desert around Khiva are obstinately fighting the Russians; the Afghans are fighting the Persians and carrying on dangerous intrigues with the Emir of Bokhara; and Yakoub Bey, of Trashir, is fighting the Chinese at the extreme limit of their Empire. Bokhara seems to be the point of contention. It is altogether probable that the Russian Emperor will, before long, be compelled, in self-defense, to take towards Bokhara the same course which he has recently taken towards Khiva, and permanently occupy the territory and reduce it to the condition of a Russian dependency.

SPAIN.

Madrid, Oct. 4.—Senor Soles, the Minister of the Colonies, will leave Spain on the 20th inst. to visit Porto Rico and Cuba.

London, Oct. 3.—A dispatch from Cartagena says that the insurgent frigates were not injured during the bombardment of Alicante, and no one on board was killed. They are taking coal and making preparations to attack Valencia.

The Spanish Government has issued orders requiring all vessels arriving at ports in Spain from Liverpool, to undergo quarantine.

GREAT BRITAIN.

London, Oct. 3.—Parliament has again been formally prorogued until the 16th of December.

London, Oct. 4.—Advices from the Cape of Good Hope report that sickness has broken out among the troops on the coast. Out of one detachment of 104 marines ninety are in the hospital.

CRIME.

A Dastardly Murder in Mt. Vernon, Ill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Mt. Vernon, Ill., Oct. 3.—A cold-blooded murder was committed in this city about half-past 8 o'clock last night, the victim being William Burns, a section boss on the St. Louis & Southeastern Railway, and the assassin George Owen, a stoker in the machine shops of the same Company, at this place. All the circumstances go to show that the deed had been premeditated several days, and was entirely unprovoked. John Owens, a younger brother of the assassin, had been employed under Burns. Last Saturday night when he quit work and applied to Mr. A. E. Gaylord, the Roadmaster, for a pass to go to Ashby, he met with a refusal, but upon Burns interceding in his behalf the favor was granted. On Monday morning, John Owens went to work for Michael Ward, another section boss, which fact being reported to the roadmaster by Burns, Owens was promptly discharged, the rules of the Company not allowing employes to run about at pleasure from one section of the road to another. John Owens returned at once to Mount Vernon and informed his brother George of what had transpired. Both magnified the act of Burns in reporting to the roadmaster into an offense which demanded blood. They accordingly set themselves upon the track of Burns, and endeavored upon several occasions previous to the fatal to pick a quarrel with him, in order to have some shadow of excuse for accomplishing their purpose. The coolness of Burns, however, or some other cause, seemed to check the assassins, and the deed was postponed until last night. It occurred on the sidewalk in front of Stratton Hall, a much-traveled thoroughfare, and within a few steps of the Washington Hotel. The two brothers had followed Burns during the evening, and once or twice before reaching this last named spot, had threatened to attack him. John Owens approached Burns and revived the feud about being discharged from the road, but before many words were passed George, the elder brother, stepped quickly up and fired his pistol, the ball taking effect in Owens' abdomen, inflicting what is thought to be a mortal wound. The shooting attracted a large and excited crowd to the scene, and in the confusion that ensued Owens escaped. His brother was, however, taken in custody and locked up. Burns was a married man, and he has a family residing at the town of Eldorado, in Gallatin County. His murderer also has a family residing in this city. Mr. A. E. Gaylord, the road master, has offered a liberal reward for the capture of Owens, and a well-armed and mounted officer left the city to-day in search of him.

An Alleged Defaulter in Custody at Indianapolis.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 3.—Chief-of-Police Thompson arrived from San Francisco to-day, having under arrest Max Newman, the defaulting collector of Hahn & Bals, merchants of this city. The amount embezzled was about $2,000. Newman was arrested by Detective Crowley, of San Francisco, and held for the Indiana officer.

Alleged Case of Inhumanity to an Adopted Child.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Richmond, Ind., Oct. 3.—A prominent merchant named Gilbert, at a preliminary trial before the Mayor to-day, was held to answer in the Circuit Court for cruelty to an adopted child, taken from the poor-house, to whose leg he had attached a block and chain with a padlock. The people present in the Court were highly indignant, many women crying while the prosecution drew a picture of the child's suffering.

To Be Hanged.

Washington, Oct. 3.—Henry Young, alias Charles Williams, (colored), convicted of the murder of Frank Cohn, a Virginia drover, was to-day sentenced to be hanged on the 14th of November.

Pennsylvania Murderers.

West Chester, Pa., Oct. 3.—Daniel Jones, who murdered Nelson, in Highland Township, a month ago, has been captured. Udderzook's trial, on the charge of murdering Goss, will take place on the 27th instant.

Horse Thieves Captured.

Bingham, Me., Oct. 3.—Ten men in pursuit of two horse thieves came upon them just over the Canada line. After a rapid exchange of shots, the thieves were captured. Both were wounded,—one fatally. Two of their captors were also wounded.

Jealousy and Murder.

Benton, Franklin Co., Ill. (Sept. 30), Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

For some months past a gay and festive barber by the name of Wesley Johnson has been following his occupation in this place. He boarded with a man by the name of John Sheppard. Sheppard has a fine-looking, buxom wife, evidently inclined to be a little "fast,"—scarcely suited to her plain, hard-working husband. Soon after the barber began boarding at his house it became apparent to the neighbors that Sheppard's wife was fascinated by the curled ringlets and dandified manners of Johnson, and the fact that Johnson has a small percentage of negro blood in his veins, seemed to make no difference with Mrs. Sheppard. It soon began to be whispered about that they were too intimate. Such rumors finally reached the ears of her husband, and a few weeks ago he and the barber had a terrible quarrel, the barber leaving town for a few days to escape the wrath of the injured husband. Finally the protestations of innocence on the part of the wife convinced Sheppard that the rumor was untrue, and the parties made friends all round, the barber being reinstated as a boarder again. Confidence seemed to be restored between them, and last night the barber and Sheppard played a friendly game of cards together. Subsequently Sheppard and his wife had a quarrel, when Sheppard got his pistol and, threatening to kill her and Johnson both, he left the house at about 2 o'clock in the night, taking with him a bundle of clothes, saying that he intended to leave her, and she supposed he had gone to Du Quoin. To-day about 10 o'clock he reappeared upon the public square, and, walking to Johnson's barber-shop, he entered, drew his pistol, and placing it close to Johnson's temple, fired it off, killing him almost instantly, Johnson having no idea that he was near until too late to defend himself. There was no Sheriff or other officer present, but through the exertions of the Hon. W. W. Barr, the State's-Attorney, a special Constable was immediately appointed, who arrested Sheppard and lodged him in the County Jail, where he now is, awaiting a preliminary examination.

RAILROAD NEWS.

A Railroad Station War in Washington—Ben. Holliday Preparing to Besiege Congress.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Washington, Oct. 3.—Agitation has already begun in Washington City for the removal of the new Pennsylvania Railroad station, which, by a shameless piece of favoritism engineered by Simon Cameron, was put on Pennsylvania avenue, with a concession of a whole block of ground, worth not less than $500,000. It is now found that the opening of the Mall and the Executive avenue is embarrassed by the constant passage of trains, so that the public thoroughfare will be useless for equestrians and teams. Several runaways have already happened. The Act of Congress ceding this square to the railroad reserved the right to repeal or modify the concession. The Railroad Company has already cut down all of the beautiful timber, which was of 30 years' growth. The depot is raised nearly to the first story, and it is very far inferior, in size and character, to the plan exhibited. If the concession be revoked, the Company will expect to be paid in full for the square, which had been given to them for nothing.

Ben Holliday, the Oregon railroad magnate, has taken a house in this city for the session of Congress, in order to press the indorsement of his railroad bonds on which the interest was repudiated last winter. The Northern Pacific interest also boasts of his ability to get a Government indorsement on the ground that its bonds are so well diffused, through the constituencies, that enough members can be got to vote for their relief.

BOSTON.

An Odorous Scandal Concerning the Fire Department—A Determination on the Part of Citizens to Prepare for War in Time of Peace.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Boston, Oct. 3.—The defeat in the Common Council of the proposition to establish a Fire Commission, in the place of the old-fashioned Fire Department, under which the great fire of November and the second great fire of last spring occurred, is causing a great deal of indignation among the business men of the city, five thousand of whom signed the petition for them; and the threats of the foreign insurance companies to withdraw their risks from Boston are renewed. The question comes up again in the Board of Aldermen on Monday, and it is certain that that body will adopt the measure; then it will return to the Council, and if it is there again rejected, a Citizens' Committee will be formed to canvass the wards, and see that only men pledged to a Fire Commission are elected. The opposition to the Commission is engineered by the members of the City Committee on the Fire Department, and it is likely that their course will provoke an investigation into the management of city affairs which which will disclose a condition of things suggesting a ring rule excessively corrupt, for this latitude, at least. Some figures will certainly appear concerning the committeemen's commissions on hose purchases, and the manner in which the city's money has been spent by members of committees without previous appropriation.

DISASTERS.

Collision on the Illinois Central Railroad Between a Freight-Engine and a Passenger-Train.

Galena, Ill., Oct. 3.—A collision occurred on the Illinois Central Railroad this morning about 4 miles east of here. Freight train No. 10, coming north, was going in on the side-track at Council Hill, when a freight-car started down the grade on the side-track, and through the switch out upon the main-track. It then rushed down the grade. Henry Rosier, the engineer of the passenger train, knowing that his brother was the engineer on the passenger-train going south, and that it would leave here in a few minutes, started with his engine after the car. Before he could reach it, his brother met and collided with the car, and he coming up dashed his engine into the other. The platforms of several passenger cars were smashed, and the freight-car and both engines badly damaged. Henry Rosier received a bad contusion on his shoulder, while his brother and one fireman were slightly injured. The track will be clear before night. The wrecking train is not here yet from Amboy. The escape of the passengers from a horrible casualty is simply miraculous.

Five Persons Killed and a Dozen Injured by a Falling Chimney.

London, Oct. 3.—A chimney, 220 feet high, in the village of Northfleet, fell to-day, killing five persons and maiming a dozen others.

CASUALTIES.

Run Over and Killed.

LaSalle, Ill., Oct. 3.—A man, apparently about 60 years of age, barefooted and bareheaded, and so clad otherwise as to indicate that he was a fugitive pauper from the county poor-farm, was struck by a westward-bound switch-engine on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, in this city, this forenoon, and instantly killed, his head being crushed and his feet cut off. The poor man was deaf, and was knocked from the track by an engine near the same place about three months since, at that time receiving but slight injuries. Rumor says that his name was Cassidy.

Brakeman Killed.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 3.—Melvin Osborn, a brakeman on the Nashville & Chattanooga Road, was run over at Ketching's Station yesterday morning and horribly mangled. His legs and arms were severed from his body and his head crushed.

An Unfortunate Man.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

McGregor, Ia., Oct. 2.—Mr. George Parsons, Sr., of Hardin, Ia., has been so unfortunate, during the last nine months, as to lose property, by fire or accident, to the amount of $1,200. Last Monday night he lost heavily by fire; and yesterday was thrown under the wheels of his wagon by his runaway team, and narrowly escaped with his life.

PERSONAL.

New York, Oct. 3.—Sir Samuel Baker, the African traveler, and his wife will visit this country next summer.

Louisville, Ky., Oct. 3.—The petition of Gilbert H. Robertson, to be restored to the privileges of church-membership was reported on by the Special Committee at the session of the Louisville Presbytery to-day. A petition from prominent members of Robinson's old church was read, testifying to his Christian conduct since his deposition last fall. It was signed also by leading citizens, such as United States Pension-Agent R. M. Kelley, Judge Ballard, United States Court, United States Commissioner Merriwether, and Gen. John M. Harlan. The Committee reported that Robertson had not in his petition expressed himself as contrite for the sins he had committed. The Presbytery could not, as per terms of the Book of Discipline, afford the relief asked; that, when Robertson appeared and acknowledged his sins, the petition would be granted. The report of the Committee was adopted. The Presbytery adjourned till April, 1874.

THE WORKINGMEN.

The New York Union Discuss a Letter from Bradlaugh, the English Liberal.

New York, Oct. 3.—At a meeting of the Workingmen's Union to-night, a letter was read from Charles Bradlaugh, declining to lecture before the workingmen of New York except on their making arrangements with the Literary Bureau to which he had bound himself for his lecture course in this country. The reading of the letter was followed by an animated discussion, many of the members denouncing Bradlaugh on account of his atheistic and Communistic ideas.

PREDICTING THE PANIC.

A Curious Prophecy Written in September, 1872.

New York, Sept. 26, 1873.

D. G. Croly:

Dear Sir: Since the publication of the remarkable series of predictions printed in the second number of the *Modern Thinker* (December, 1872), several persons have made bets that the prediction was not published until after the panic occurred. As we, of course, are well aware that the number of the *Modern Thinker* in question was printed nearly a year ago, and put on the market through the American News Company in December, and as we believe you to be the author of the vaticinations in question, we ask you to verify our supposition by giving the facts in regard to this remarkable circumstance. Yours very truly,

D. Wesley & Co, Publishers.

New York, Sept. 27 1873.

D. Wesley & Co.:

Gentlemen: The article entitled "A Modern Prophet," appearing on page 156 of the *Modern Thinker*, No. 2, was dictated by me to Alfred Ford, a well known stenographer and journalist of this city, in September, 1872, and was by him transcribed for the press, and published in the magazine, as you state, in the following December.

I would not say anything about this matter were it not that the prediction has been claimed by the Spiritualists as being in some way obtained from supermundane sources.

I have no relations whatever with Spiritualists. I entirely disbelieve the explanations they give of certain curious phenomena that have been observed. I believe the time is not far off when all these phenomena will be explained in a way to satisfy the scientific world. I have no faith in "spooks," ghosts, nor mediums; nor do I believe that there is a solitary verifiable instance of the manifestation of intelligence by a dead person.

The predictions which I made in September 1872, were based on facts obvious to every one.

It is worthy of notice that we have a new department of literature springing up, which involves speculations concerning the future. Bulwer's "Coming race," the "Battle of Dorking," Maitland's "By and By," "Greenhorn," and such works are specimens of this kind of vaticinative literature.

When everybody realizes that the course of human events is entirely controlled by law, and not by "Supernatural Wills," it will be much easier to forecast future events than now generally supposed.

David G. Croly.

162 East Thirty-Eighth street, New York.

The following are the predictions referred to above:

From Modern Thinker No. 2, published December 1872.

It is now a commonplace of modern thought that ability to predict establishes the validity of any science. To prove that sociology has made some advance in the direction of certainty, I venture upon a few generalizations touching the future:

1. I predict that the Democratic party will never contest another Presidential election under its old name and organization. The new anti-Administration party will have another name, and will fight under new leaders.

2. I predict that questions of administration, such as civil-service reform, minority representation, the control of telegraphs and railways, and the extension of the powers of the central government, will be the main issues in future political campaigns.

3. I predict that within the coming two years this country will experience the worst financial panic known to its history. It will be more wide-spread and disastrous than even that of 1837. All the debts created by our paper-money era will be wiped out or compromised. Land will temporarily fall to one-half its value.

4. The panic will be precipitated, in all probability, by the failure of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and perhaps the bankers who manage it. This will bring to light such an amazing amount of fraud in connection with our railroads as to discredit all stocks, good and bad. The bears will hold high carnival. The men of most repute in financial circles, and on the "street," will prove to be common cheats. While the panic will commence, from all appearance, in railroad circles, and will be confined for a time to the new Western enterprises, it will spread finally to the National Banks, and will develop an amount of rottenness in those institutions which is now beyond the power of the imagination to conceive.

5. I predict in ten years' time the Northern Pacific Railroad enterprise will be regarded as one of the most astounding instances of human credulity and folly. It will be a matter of profound astonishment that among a business community tens of thousands of sensible men could be found to invest money with a hope of profit in a railroad which began nowhere, ended nowhere, and ran for the most part through a howling wilderness. That this road may be built is possible; that it can be made to pay, for the present generation, is too crazy a chimera to be for a moment entertained.

6. I predict that when all the great Pacific roads break down, as break down they must, an immediate demand will be made for the Government to control and run them. This will be the entering wedge for the final control of all means of rapid transit by the central Government.

7. I predict that before the breakdown of our railroad system, corruption will be rampant in Washington; the railroad rings will run the Government wherever their interests are at stake.

8. I predict that very few will pay any heed to these prophesies, and that after they prove true they will have been forgotten, and another instance will have been given how prophets are not honored in their own time and Nation, in the fate of

A Positive Predictor.

ALBANY LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

Albany, N. Y., Oct. 3.—Beeves—The market opened yesterday with a meagre attendance of buyers and a limited supply of stock, and the same features characterized it to-day. The market has ruled thus far dull, and a full half cent per lb higher than last week. The firm feeling at Buffalo and Chicago, together with the falling off of the receipts, have been the means of creating a decidedly stronger feeling on the part of sellers, who are hopeful of making up, in some degree, the loss sustained last week. Very few Brighton or New York dealers have appeared in the market. The market has ruled extremely dull thus far, the sales of yesterday numbering only 250 head, and of to-day only 650 head. Local country dealers are the largest—indeed, almost the only—purchasers, thus far. The quality of stock as compared with last week is hardly as good. But few Texans have yet been received, which are held at much higher figures than last week.

Receipts—for the week—Beeves, 59,984; sheep, 7,000; hogs, 27,700; horses, 356.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 37 car loads. A moderate demand existed. The market has ruled tame. The demand from New York is stronger at a full ⅛c per lb advance on sheep, and ¼c per lb on lambs.

Milch Cows—Receipts, 35 head, all of which have been taken at prices ranging from $45 to $65. The demand is good.

MARRIAGES.

SMITH—GROSE—In Ballston Spa, N. Y., Oct. 1, 1873, by Rev. H. L. Grose, assisted by Rev. [illegible] P. Sheldon, D. D., of Troy, N. Y., Rev. J. A. Smith, D. D., Editor of the Standard, Chicago, and Miss Mary L. Grose, daughter of the first named clergyman.

DEATHS.

KNICKERBOCKER—At Denver, Col., on the morning of the 1st inst., after a lingering sickness, Charles Knickerbocker, late of this city. The remains will be taken to Albany, N. Y., for interment.

AUCTION SALES.

AT AUCTION.
On SATURDAY, Oct. 4, at 11 a. m.
at 195 and 197 East Randolph-st.
Mare, Two-Seated Buggy, and Single Harness.
WILLIS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES.
By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.,
Successors to Elison & Foster, Real Estate and General Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

TWO LOTS ON NOBLE-ST.,
Corner Division-st., 25x124.
ONE LOT on ASHLAND-AV.,
Bet. Jane and Division-sts., 25x120,
AT AUCTION.
The above valuable Business and Residence Property will be sold by Auction on the premises, on
Monday, Oct. 6, at 3 o'clock p. m.
SALE PEREMPTORY.
TERMS—1-3 cash, balance in 1 and 2 years at 8 per cent.
A deposit of $100 on each Lot will be required. Checks and Pass Books on all Banks, including suspended ones, will be accepted.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Real Estate and General Auctioneers, 84 & 86 Randolph-st.

FIRST GRAND AUTUMN SALE!
34 Large and Elegant Lots
AT
ENGLEWOOD
Situated on Wallace and Sherman-sts., between Sixty-fourth and Sixty-fifth-sts., and on Sixty-fourth-st.,
ON TUESDAY, OCT. 7,
At 3 o'clock, on the Ground.
There is no discount or suspension on Englewood Lots. They are beautiful for residences and desirable for speculation. There has been no better property offered for sale at any time this season, and the owners have ordered a peremptory sale. The improvements now going on at this favorite suburb amount to over ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS, and include over 250 Dwellings, a Hotel, High School, several Churches, Stores of all kinds, &c., &c.
The Auctioneers take pleasure in calling the attention of their friends to this sale.
The Railroad facilities at Englewood are not equaled by any suburban town near Chicago, being over 30 trains each way daily.
Title to this property is perfect. Full printed abstracts furnished to each purchaser.
TERMS EASY. One-third cash, balance in 1 and 2 years at 8 per cent. A deposit of $50 required on each Lot at time of sale.
A SPECIAL FREE TRAIN will leave Rock Island Depot, on Van Buren-st., at 2½ o'clock, stopping at the usual crossings, returning immediately after sale.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO ELISON & FOSTER,
REAL ESTATE & GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,
84 & 86 RANDOLPH-ST.

BY G. P. GORE & CO.,
68 and 70 Wabash-av.
AT AUCTION.
THE GREAT MAMMOTH
EXPOSITION SALE
COMES OFF THIS WEEK.
Elegant Parlor and Chamber Sets, Book Cases, Sideboards, Wardrobes, Bl'k Walnut Bedsteads and Bureaus, Mattresses, Sofas, Lounges, Chairs, Rockers, Parlor and Office Desks, 75 Ex. Tables in White, 20 Rolls All-Wool Carpets, 50 Crates W. G. Crockery, in open lots and by the package.
At 12 o'clock—Open and Top Buggies, 3-4 Road Wagons, Double and Single Harness.
On Saturday, Oct. 4, commencing at 9 o'clock.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

DRY GOODS AND CARPETS
AT AUCTION,
On Tuesday Morning, Oct. 7, at 9:30 o'clock.
By GEORGE P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers,
68 and 70 Wabash-av.
Custom-Made Clothing, Hosiery, Notions, Hats, Caps, Fur Goods, Underwear, etc., Gents' Cassimere and Melton Overshirts, rich line of Feathers and Flowers, Lace Goods, Dress Trimmings, Collars, etc., Misses' Velvet Trimmed Hats, Children's Poplin Suits, one invoice Gents' Scarfs and Ties, Floor, Table, and Stair Oil-cloths, Fancy Decorated China and Lavaware, Government Goods, Cigars, Perfumery, etc. Sale of 100 rolls Medium and Superfine Ingrain Carpets, at 11 o'clock sharp.

900 CASES
BOOTS AND SHOES
AT AUCTION,
BY CATALOGUE, ON
Wednesday, Oct. 8, at 9 1-2 a. m.
These goods are from FIRST-CLASS MANUFACTURERS, who are FORCED TO REALIZE.
Country Merchants can rely upon these goods being VERY SUPERIOR in MAKE, and WELL ASSORTED, and we guarantee their being regular in all respects.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers,
68 & 70 Wabash-av.

By WILLIS, LONG & CO.
NEW AND SECOND-HAND
FURNITURE
Billiard Tables, Harness, Counters, Desks, Book and Show-Cases, &c., &c.,
AT AUCTION,
On Saturday, Oct. 4, at 9½ o'clock.
WILLIS, LONG & CO.,
Auctioneers, 195 & 197 East Randolph-st.
Special attention given to outside sales.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.
Parlor & Chamber Furniture,
Dining-room Furniture, Velvet, Brussels and Wool Carpets, Pianos, Marble-top Tables, Parlor and Cook Stoves, Show Cases, Pictures, Crockery, Glassware, Bedding, &c.
AT AUCTION,
On Saturday, Oct. 4, at 9 1-2 a. m.
At our Salesroom, 15 and 17 Randolph-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

211 CALUMET-AV.
GENTEEL FURNITURE
AT AUCTION,
On Monday, Oct. 6, at 10 o'clock a. m., we will sell, without reserve, the contents of dwelling No. 211 Calumet-av.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By TAYLOR & HARRISON.
OPENING SALE
At 204 & 206 East Randolph-st.,
On Saturday, Oct. 4, at 9½ o'clock.
New and Second-Hand Furniture.
Plush, Silk, Terry, and H. C. Parlor Sets; Marble and Wood-top Chamber Sets; Marble and Wood-top Center Tables; Library, Dining, Office and Easy Chairs; Book Cases, Wardrobes, Extension Tables, Mattresses, Spring Beds, Lounges, Desks, new and second-hand Brussels and Wool Carpets, Show-Cases, Chromos, Lace Curtains, Parlor and Cook Stoves, Table Cutlery, Harness, Bohemian Glassware, &c., &c. At 1 o'clock—1 Horse, Express Wagon, and Harness.
TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers.

BY BRUSH, SON & CO.,
41 South Canal-st.
FURNITURE, CARPETS, STOVES, &c.
At Auction, Saturday, Oct. 4, at 9:30 a. m. Elegant Parlor and Chamber Sets, Marble-top Bureaus and Commodes, superior Bedsteads, line of Ext. Tables, Book Cases, Desks, Lounges, Chairs, Sofas, Mattresses, [illegible] large line of Cook and Parlor Stoves, Brussels, Three-ply and Ingrain Carpets, &c. Also, small invoice of Clothing and general merchandise, and, at 1 p. m., a fine Family Horse, 6 years old. BRUSH, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

By OSGOOD & WILLIAMS,
West Side Auction House, 63 South Canal-st.
On Saturday, commencing at 9:30 a. m., we sell at Auction a full line of Household Furniture, including elegant Parlor and Chamber Sets, and Common Furniture of all kinds; Carpets, Heating and Cooking Stoves; also, a line of Office Desks, new Harness, and a variety of general merchandise.

PERSONAL.
MISS HATTIE GREGORY—THERE IS A LETTER in the Post-Office for you.